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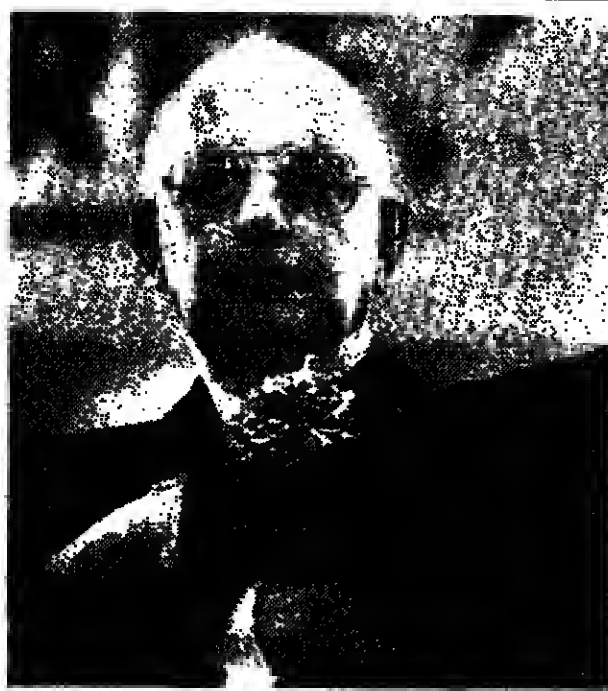
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Algeria	6.00 Dn.	Israel	15.200	Norway	4.50 Nkr.
Argentina	1.95 P.	Italy	1.200	Poland	2.700 Zls
Australia	0.850 Dn.	Japan	450 Y.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Belgium	40 B.F.	Korea	500 W.	Spain	160 Ptas.
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Ceylon	100 R.	Libya	0.450	Switzerland	2.20 Sfr.
Denmark	7.00 Dn.	Luxembourg	40 Lfr.	Taiwan	0.250 Dn.
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Germany	2.30 D.M.	Morocco	2.50 Dn.	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn.
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ESTABLISHED 1887



South Africa's prime minister, Pieter W. Botha

Afrikaners Are Torn By Forces of Change

Pressure to Ease Strict Apartheid
 Is Resisted by New Rightist Party

By Glenn Frankel
 Washington Post Service
 PRETORIA, South Africa —
 Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha
 was in a contemplative mood
 recently as he spoke near Cape
 Town to a rally of the white

The Afrikaners
 A Tribe Divided
 First of four articles

Afrikaner faithful marking the
 36th anniversary of their rise to
 political power.
 Afrikaners, he told the
 crowd, must "come out of the
 laager," the Afrikaners term for
 the circle of wagons. Continued
 isolation, he warned, will subject
 white-ruled South Africa to a
 future of "so many boycotts,
 lack of good will, and so much
 resentment that it will choke in
 its loneliness. I do not believe
 this is the right path to take."
 It was a revealing admission
 from the political leader of Afri-
 caners' white tribe, a self-styled
 "chosen people" who rule the

country despite constituting
 only 8 percent of the country's
 22 million people. During the
 past four decades they have
 constructed the world's most
 rigid system of legalized racial
 segregation, known as apart-
 heid.
 For generations, the Dutch-
 descended Afrikaners have
 prided themselves on their
 toughness, their unity and their
 willingness to stand defiantly
 alone against both the black
 majority within their borders
 and a critical world outside.
 They are, in the words of the
 historian Hermann Giliomee,
 himself a member of the tribe,
 "politically the loneliest people
 in the world."
 The subtle shift in attitude
 suggested in Mr. Botha's speech
 is one of several important
 changes that have quietly begun
 to alter the political and social
 face of Afrikanerdom.
 The most visible of these
 changes is the rise of a new
 rightist movement that has
 broken ranks with Mr. Botha's
 rule. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

McNamara Assails Reagan's Policy on Population Growth

By David Treadwell
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S.
 McNamara, former president of
 the World Bank, has criticized the
 Reagan administration's policy of
 denying financial aid to family
 planning groups that support abor-
 tion as a means of curbing popula-
 tion growth.
 Mr. McNamara spoke on the eve
 of the second United Nations
 conference on population, which opened
 Monday in Mexico City. He called
 the administration's policy "very
 unfortunate."

"It will lead to more abortions,"
 he said, "because such organiza-
 tions as International Planned Par-
 enthood, now substantially depend-
 ent on U.S. funding, will no
 longer receive U.S. funds, and yet it
 is one of the most effective forces in
 the world for population plan-
 ning."

Mr. McNamara, in a television
 interview, said that unless some-
 thing was done to bring down the
 explosive rates of population
 growth, many Third World coun-
 tries would suffer disastrous polit-
 ical and economic upheavals.

He took issue with the adminis-
 tration's argument that the world
 was overreacting to the population
 problem, an argument that U.S.
 officials are expected to reiterate at
 the Mexico City conference.

A U.S. policy paper prepared for
 the conference says that too much
 government control and planning
 in Third World countries has held
 back economic growth that could
 have led to a birth rate decline. It
 emphasizes "sound economic poli-

cies" over a policy to intervene to
 reduce population growth.

"Americans will be laughed out
 of the conference if they stress that
 theme," Mr. McNamara said. "It's
 absurd."

However, James L. Buckley, the
 former Republican senator from
 New York, said on the same pro-
 gram that he does not "expect flak"
 over the administration's position.
 Mr. Buckley heads the U.S. delega-
 tion to the conference.

"There'll be 85 questions before
 this conference having to do with
 almost everything except economic
 development," he said. "But we feel
 the responsibility to state our
 honest belief as to what direction
 countries should go if they want to
 be able to cope with the larger number
 of people they will be having."

Mr. Buckley, citing the example
 of the former British colony of Singa-
 pore, said population growth
 could be beneficial in some cases
 and that economic development
 was the key to dealing with it.

This is a position similar to the
 stance adopted by the developing
 nations at the first International
 Population Conference in Bucha-
 rest 10 years ago. "Development,"
 a final declaration at Bucharest
 declared, "is the best contraceptive."

U.S. Policy Criticized

William A. Orme Jr. of The
 Washington Post reported from
 Mexico City.

Some delegates at the population
 conference voiced resentment at
 what they viewed as a U.S. attempt
 to dictate international population
 control strategies.

Geronimo Martinez, the head of
 Mexico's state-run National Popu-

U.S. Budget Deficits Will Stay High Despite Election Results, Experts Say

By Peter T. Kilborn
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Based on
 what they have said in the election
 campaign about taxes and spend-
 ing, neither President Ronald Rea-
 gan nor Walter F. Mondale would
 significantly reduce the govern-
 ment's record budget deficits, ac-
 cording to many of the nation's
 leading economic forecasters.

The economists, weighing the
 candidates' statements against
 trends in the economy and atti-
 tudes in Congress, predict that
 annual deficits would remain at the
 stubbornly high \$200-billion level
 through the 1980s.

"Essentially, we think that there
 would be little significant impact
 on the deficits, regardless of the
 outcome of the election," said M.
 Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice
 president of Townsend-Greenspan,
 a New York forecasting firm.

To most economists the current
 Reagan administration budget defi-
 cits, which are triple those of any
 previous administration, are the
 greatest menace to the economy
 since the surging oil prices of the
 1970s. Now the deficits, and whether
 to raise taxes to bring them
 down, are the dominant economic
 issue of the presidential campaign.

Mr. Mondale, at the Democratic
 National Convention last month,
 pledged to raise taxes and, by the
 end of his four-year term, to reduce
 the deficit by the 1989 fiscal year
 by two-thirds.

"I will propose no increase in

personal income taxes," Mr. Rea-
 gan said Saturday, "and I will veto
 any tax bill that would raise per-
 sonal tax rates for working Ameri-
 cans."

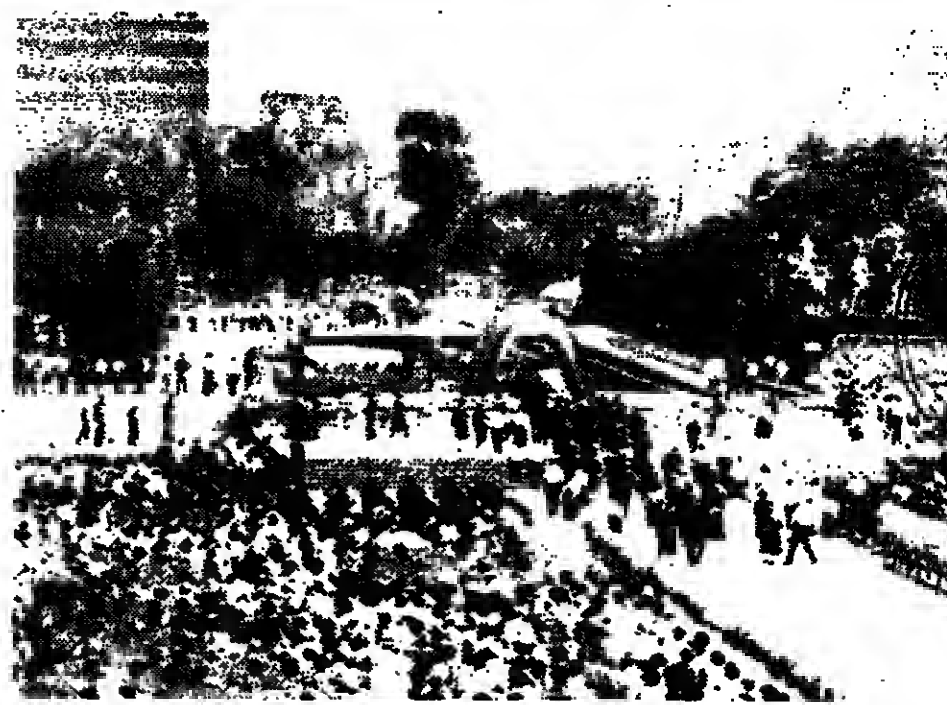
Mr. Reagan said the deficit

could be reduced through cost sav-
 ings and the growing revenues the
 government would collect from a
 continuing strong economy. This
 position has little support among
 economists beyond a small but vo-
 cal group whose members include
 officials in the Treasury Depart-
 ment, the White House and a half-
 dozen outside advisers to the
 administration.

Most of this year's expected defi-
 cit of \$175 billion is caused by the
 gap between rising government
 spending and the shortage in re-
 venue resulting from the Reagan tax
 cuts.

In a second Reagan term, many
 economists contend, this "structur-
 al" deficit would remain. And be-
 cause of its burden on interest rates
 and the cost of carrying the national
 debt, the economists say they are
 convinced that it would force Mr.
 Reagan to raise taxes. Several se-
 nior administration officials pri-
 vately concede as much.

But only Mr. Mondale has pub-
 licly committed himself to tax in-
 creases. As a result, economists are



People gathered in Hiroshima's Peace Park on Monday to mark the 1945 attack.

Hiroshima Commemorates Attack; Mayor Assails 'Reckless' Arms Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIROSHIMA, Japan — More
 than 40,000 people took part Mon-
 day in a ceremony at Peace Park on
 the 39th anniversary of the world's
 first atomic bomb attack.

At 8:15 A.M., at the time the
 U.S. aircraft, Enola Gay, dropped
 the bomb Aug. 6, 1945, two men
 swung a wooden boom against a
 bell. The tolling was followed by
 one minute of silent prayer ob-
 served across the city as buses, taxis
 and trains came to a halt. After-
 ward, factory sirens sounded.

An estimated 118,000 people
 died from the heat, blast and radia-
 tion of the bomb, and 60,000 more

died of the bomb's effects in the
 next five years. Three days after the
 bombing, a second U.S. atomic
 bomb was dropped on Nagasaki,
 Japan, killing an estimated 78,000.

On Aug. 14, Japan surrendered,
 ending World War II.

Hiroshima's mayor, Takeshi
 Araki, in a speech at Peace Park,
 said the United States and the Sov-
 et Union were pursuing "a reckless
 nuclear arms race towards obli-
 vion."

He condemned the stationing of
 new missiles in Europe and Asia
 and said that by extending nuclear
 strategy into space, the superpow-
 ers were "pushing the world to-
 wards the brink of war."

Mr. Araki said, "The spirit of
 Hiroshima has permeated the
 whole world."

"Popular campaigns against nu-
 clear arms have arisen spontane-
 ously," he said, "and we solemnly
 urge the nuclear powers to heed
 this international outcry."

One anti-nuclear group issued
 pamphlets accusing the mayor of
 lukewarm opposition to nuclear
 weapons.

"He should be critical of the
 Tomahawk missiles being carried
 through Japanese waters and espe-
 cially their being allowed to stop at
 Japanese ports," the pamphlet said,
 referring to the deployment of U.S.
 cruise missiles on Pacific Fleet
 ships.

Large numbers of people in
 Peace Park wore shirts inscribed
 "No to Tomahawk."

Also on Monday, the names of
 2,573 persons who survived the
 atomic attack and have died in the
 past 12 months were added to the
 memorial honoring Hiroshima vic-

tims. The memorial reads: "Rest in
 Peace, the Mistake Shall Not Be
 Repeated."

The number of names now totals
 113,271.

City officials said it was not cer-
 tain how many of those whose
 names were entered Monday had
 died from the effects of radiation.
 Prime Minister Yasuhiro Naka-
 sone will attend the Nagasaki mem-
 orial Thursday. (Reuters, AP)

Rallies in U.S. and Europe

Demonstrations calling for a ban
 on nuclear weapons were held
 Monday in the United States and
 Western Europe, news agencies re-
 ported.

In New York, four members of
 Greenpeace, the environmental
 group, scaled scaffolding on the
 Statue of Liberty and unfurled a
 banner calling for an end to the
 testing of nuclear weapons.

In Los Angeles, 5,000 peace ac-
 tivists rallied to mark the anniver-
 sary of the dropping of the first
 atomic bomb on Japan.

In London, seven women from
 the peace camp at Greenham Com-
 mon Airbase climbed onto a thea-
 ter just off Trafalgar Square and
 held a three-hour protest. The thea-
 ter re-creates for tourists many
 aspects of conflicts, especially
 World War II.

Three East German patrol boats
 surrounded a Greenpeace boat in
 international waters Monday, forc-
 ing it to halt en route to an East
 German port, Monika Griefahn, a
 spokeswoman, said the boat had
 planned to dock at Rostock for the
 Hiroshima anniversary as part of
 an anti-nuclear campaign. (AP, UPI)

New York Stocks Gain In Near-Record Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York
 stock exchange, after surging at
 its outset, was holding a modest
 gain Monday as some investors
 took profits in the second heaviest
 trading on record.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-
 age, up 23 at the outset, was ahead
 30 to 1,207.38 an hour before the
 close. It rose 36 Friday and a record
 146 overall last week.

After five hours, volume was
 75.5 million shares, second only to
 a record 202.92 million in the
 corresponding period Friday.

Brokers said the fact that the
 Dow had risen 92.10 over the pre-
 vious four sessions made the market
 susceptible to profit-taking. But
 they said the Dow appeared headed
 on for a test of its 1984 high of

1,286.64 set Jan. 5, which is not far
 from the all-time mark of 1,287.20
 set Nov. 29, 1983.

The New York Stock Exchange
 index was ahead 0.41 to 93.64 and
 the price of an average share was
 up 14 cents. Advancing stocks led
 declining ones by a ratio of more
 than 2 to 1.

[Closing stock market prices and
 averages start on Page 10.]

Analysts said the rally that be-
 gan July 25 has been based on
 hopes that interest rates will de-
 cline in the near future now that the
 economy shows signs of slowing
 down from its blistering first half
 pace.

Some traders were disturbed that
 overnight federal funds rates
 climbed to 11 1/2 percent from about
 10 percent. (Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

Pressure for Change Brings Brazil to the Brink of Democracy

By Juan de Onis
 Los Angeles Times Service

BRASILIA — "I swear that I
 will make a democracy out of this
 country," Joao Baptista Figueiredo
 said in 1979, when he became the
 15th successive military president
 of Brazil.

Now, as General Figueiredo's
 four-year term approaches its end,
 the promise of restoring full de-
 mocracy is close to becoming a re-
 ality in this country of 130 million
 people, the largest in Latin Ameri-

The two major political parties
 having national conventions in
 quick succession between Friday
 and Sunday. One of the two presi-
 dential candidates who will emerge
 to be elected General Figueiredo's
 successor on Jan. 15 by an
 electoral college of 686 members.

There are many indications that
 a candidate of an opposition
 party, Governor Tancredino Neves
 of the state of Minas Gerais, could
 win in the electoral college. That
 could be the biggest political
 change in Brazil in a generation,
 since the military takeover of 1964.

The presidential succession is in-
 nationally significant, for econ-
 omic as well as political reasons.
 Brazil, which has one of the
 world's 10 biggest economies, has
 the largest foreign debt of any de-
 veloping nation, almost \$100 bil-

lion. Banks all over the world, but
 particularly in the United States,
 are owed parts of the foreign debt.
 A change of political leadership
 would be a major factor in how the
 economy is to be managed and how
 the government is to negotiate with
 its creditors.

In political terms, Brazil is a re-
 gional leader, comparable to India
 in Asia or Nigeria in Africa. The
 consolidation of democratic govern-
 ment in Latin America, where a
 shift is under way from authoritar-
 ian military regimes toward elec-
 ted, constitutional governments,
 will be influenced by Brazil's exam-
 ple.

In most cases, the military rulers
 have stepped down after generating
 growing civilian opposition due to
 economic crises, corruption and re-
 pression.

The Brazilian armed forces took
 power in 1964 with the overthrow
 of the leftist regime of President
 Joao Goulart, a labor-backed politi-
 cal leader who became president
 when President Janio Quadros re-
 signed five months after taking of-
 fice in 1961.

For 20 years, the armed forces
 determined every five years which
 senior general would be president
 and dutifully elected him by means
 of the electoral college. If the politi-
 cians in Congress disobeyed mili-
 tary orders, they were dismissed



Joao Baptista Figueiredo

from office under the president's
 emergency powers, or Congress
 was simply sent into recess while
 the government ruled by decree.

General Figueiredo's pledge to
 restore democracy was based on
 the military's decision to abandon
 such authoritarian methods. The
 severe economic crisis that hit Bra-
 zil in 1981 further weakened the
 military's will to retain power. The
 alternative was what is known in

Brazilian politics as an *abertura*, or
 opening, with restoration of demo-
 cratic constitutional government as
 its expression.

The election will be important,
 above all, for the Brazilian people,
 who have been living through the
 worst economic recession since the
 1930s. The booming growth that
 raised production 10 percent a year
 during a period of rapid industrial-
 ization a decade ago ended in 1982.
 Workers and the middle class have
 lost ground as inflation has soared
 beyond 200 percent a year and pur-
 chasing power has shrunk. Poverty
 has spread, with declines in invest-
 ment in health, housing and educa-
 tion.

The demand for political change
 mobilized the biggest public dem-
 onstrations in Brazil's history ear-
 lier this year, when the opposition
 rallied crowds in excess of a million
 in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in
 a campaign for direct, popular elec-
 tion of the next president.

Because of the widespread dis-
 content, the gradual transition to
 representative, elected government
 is taking a different course than
 that planned by General Figueiredo
 and his associates.

They had counted on retaining
 power as a civilian candidate as
 president, by limiting the presiden-
 tial election to an indirect vote by
 the electoral college, which consists

of members of the Senate and
 Chamber of Deputies, some of
 whom were appointed by the mili-
 tary, and six delegates from each
 state.

In April, the administration was
 able to muster enough votes in
 Congress to defeat a constitutional
 amendment designed to make this
 presidential election a direct, popu-
 lar contest decided by Brazil's 60
 million voters. And in June, the
 military regime withdrew its offer
 to permit presidential elections by
 popular vote in 1988.

But the massive popular pressure
 for direct elections had an unex-
 pected political effect. The pro-
 government Democratic Social
 Party split over the issue. Vice Pre-
 sident Aureliano Chaves, a former
 governor of Minas Gerais, led a
 revolt in the party, and the dissen-
 tients have joined with the Brazil-
 ian Democratic Movement behind
 Mr. Neves.

Mr. Neves, 74, is a respected na-
 tional figure. A politician for 50
 years, he has been a federal deputy
 and president of the Bank of Brazil.
 From 1962 to 1964, under a brief
 parliamentary system, he was
 prime minister. He has friends and
 political allies across the political
 spectrum.

He does not arouse fear and hos-
 tility in the military as some radical
 candidates have. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

INSIDE

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■ U.S. officials are looking for methods to ease a sharp increase in flight delays at airports. Page 5.

■ The strengthening of Peru's military to combat guerrillas is arousing fears. Page 5.

■ Indian newspapers quote Indira Gandhi as having accused Washington of promoting Punjab violence. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
 ■ Merrill Lynch said it had agreed to buy the New York securities firm Becker Paribas Inc. Page 9.

■ The U.S. deficit on foreign trade climbed to \$26.3 billion, a record, from April through June. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Efforts to relax tensions between the two Germanys have provoked public denunciations from the Soviet Union.



TOPS — Evelyn Ashford of the United States was the winner in the women's 100-meter dash. Pages 6 and 7.

U.S. Sells Parts, Vehicles To Iran While Pressing Others To Heed Boycott

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, while pursuing a worldwide campaign to stop other countries from furnishing military equipment to Iran, has permitted U.S. companies to sell to Tehran jet engine parts, vehicles and other items used by the Iranians in their war with Iraq, according to U.S. officials.

The sales result from loopholes in U.S. laws and commitments made under the 1981 agreement that freed 52 Americans held hostage for 14 months at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But many U.S. officials fear they are undermining the American argument that the most effective way of forcing Iran to peace talks is to curb its ability to wage war.

The United States officially refuses to sell arms in Iran or Iraq, and in January, in a move aimed at Iran, it imposed tougher export controls. However, it is still able to sell many items to Iran and other export bans could give Iran pretext to abrogate the 1981 agreement, which is the mechanism by which the United States hopes to settle billions of dollars in claims against Tehran by U.S. companies.

The Reagan administration, at the instigation of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has been pressing governments in Western Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and Latin America to halt arms sales to Iran. According to U.S. officials, the pressure has so intense that it has created frictions with some allies, particularly Britain.

At the same time, the U.S. Commerce Department has licensed the shipment to Iran of a wide variety of American-made equipment that, technically at least, is nonmilitary. Last year, such material was worth about \$27 million, officials said.

Since January, the government has permitted shipment to Iran of about 100 Jeeps made by the American Motors Co. and the return of two Iranian-owned Boeing 707 jets

that were sent to the United States for refurbishing before the hostage crisis. Iran has also obtained spare engine parts for Boeing 747 jumbo jets that U.S. intelligence reports say are ferrying ammunition and war supplies to Iran from Libya and other countries.

Knowledgeable sources say that the Defense Department strongly opposes continuation of such sales, arguing that they run counter to U.S. strategy in the Gulf. But the Commerce Department argues that interfering with the links between U.S. companies and their overseas customers could damage President Ronald Reagan's export policy.

State Department officials note that virtually all the items are available on the world market but, as one observed, "symbolically, it looks like hell for us to be lodging protests with some government that's sold a brace of rifles in Iran, while our manufacturers are giving them the wherewithal to fly in tons of arms."

The officials also note that the 1981 hostage agreement established a joint U.S.-Iranian tribunal in the Hague to adjudicate claims and it is the only channel available to Americans seeking compensation for property expropriated by the revolutionary Tehran government. U.S. refusal to honor supply agreements might lead the Iranians to walk out of the tribunal, they say.

Iraq Buys German Copters
Warren Geller of the International Herald Tribune reported from Frankfurt:

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's largest aerospace company and a leading defense contractor, said Monday that 24 of its civilian helicopters produced under license by Construcciones Aeronauticas, a Spanish company, had been sold in Iraq in recent weeks.

Most of the BO-105 helicopters were sold as unarmed transport vehicles, Messerschmitt said.

22 on Mined Tanker In Red Sea Are Saved

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabian helicopters have lifted to safety 22 members of Taiwanese crew from a sea tanker that hit a mine off the Red Sea port of Jeddah, shipping sources said Monday. One seaman was reported missing.

Meanwhile, a senior Egyptian government minister said Cairo was consulting with Western governments for help to clear the Gulf of Suez of mines, which have damaged at least 12 ships in the past month.

Sources in Jeddah, contacted by telephone, said nine crew members remained on board the 41,400-ton Liberian-registered Oceanic, which was crippled Sunday. The sources said the vessel, chartered by a Japanese oil company and on its way to Jeddah, was waiting a tow from a Saudi tug.

In Cairo, Defense Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala said that Egypt would take all measures to insure the safety of navigation in territorial waters after the series of explosions.

He said mine sweepers were arching the Gulf of Suez but he insisted that the Suez Canal itself was free of any navigational hazards.

He said the United States, Britain and France were being consulted on the minesweeping operations. The United States has already sent a special 15-man team to assist the Egyptian Navy.

Mr. Abu Ghazala said he believed the blasts were caused by acoustic mines or something similar but were not designed to destroy ships.

Asked who might be responsible for planting the mines, he said: "I don't say, I am not sure who did it, so why accuse somebody?"

But he hinted at possible Iranian involvement when he said the explosions could be "in retaliation for what is happening in the Gulf," Egypt has backed Iraq in its 46-month war with Iran.

Last week, a man purporting to speak for a Moslem fundamentalist group telephoned news agencies in London and said his group had planted 190 mines in the Gulf of Suez and Bah el-Mandab, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Britain Asked to Help
Britain is considering an Egyptian request for warships to help sweep for mines in the Red Sea, the British Foreign Office in London disclosed Monday, according to The Associated Press.

The spokesman said Britain was in consultation with the U.S. and French governments on the situation in the Red Sea because of growing alarm at the number of ships being damaged.

The French Navy has some minesweepers in the Red Sea off Djibouti and the British Navy has four "mine countermeasures" ships in the eastern Mediterranean at the northern end of the Suez Canal.

Annual Price Tag Of EPA Rules Put At \$234 a Person
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cost in this decade of the air and water pollution controls mandated by Congress may be \$236 billion in public and private expenditures, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The estimate means that each person in the United States would pay an average of \$234 a year in increased taxes and consumer prices.

The agency's report to Congress is required by law. The estimates in it were compiled by consultants, who said they were unavoidably "overstated" because technological developments that might reduce some pollution control costs had not been surveyed.

Although some data have been compiled on the benefits in citizens of clean air and water, the EPA report offered no estimate of the value to citizens of an improved environment.

U.S. May Visit Dallas
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Monday that Soviet diplomats and journalists could, on formal request, be permitted to attend the Republican National Convention in Dallas this month, although the city is normally closed to Soviet citizens. No such requests have so far been made.

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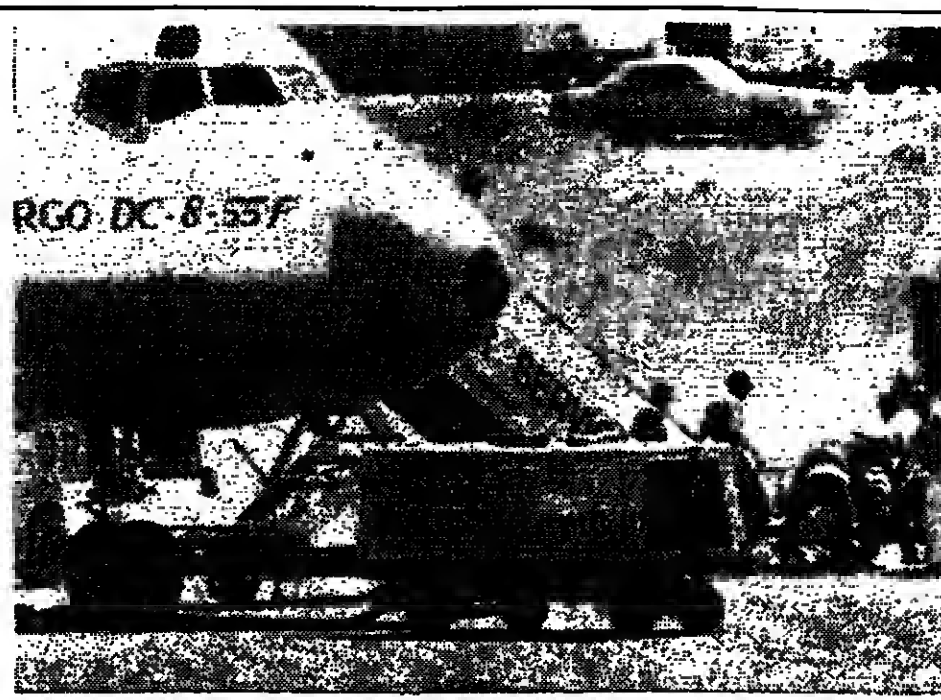
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HIJACKER CAPTURED — Anti-terrorist police overpowered a hijacker near a French cargo plane he commandeered Monday soon after takeoff from Marseille. The hijacker, armed with a shotgun, ordered the six-member crew to return to Marseille and then go to San Francisco. He was identified as Peter Kintscher, a West German.

Mondale, in Radio Address, Presses Issues of Budget and Trade Deficits

By Lee May
Los Angeles Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Walter F. Mondale, in a nationwide radio address, has likened federal budget deficits to "a trap door under our economy" and again insisted that President Ronald Reagan would raise taxes to reduce deficits.

[On Monday, Mr. Mondale met with budget and tax advisers to work out details of his promise to cut the deficit by two-thirds in the first term of a Mondale administration. The Associated Press reported.]

In a five-minute paid broadcast on Sunday that resembled President Reagan's weekly radio addresses, the Democratic presidential candidate said the "economy is suffering from the largest federal deficits in history."

He said the record deficits lead to high interest rates, which make business investments harder to come by.

The results, Mr. Mondale said, are lost markets in agriculture, heavy equipment and high technology, and a loss of three million jobs.

Mr. Mondale stressed the issue of international trade in his address, predicting that 1984 would be "the worst trade year in history."

The U.S. trade deficit for the first six months of this year, according to figures released Monday, was \$31.9 billion. Last year's record trade deficit was \$61.1 billion.

Mr. Mondale assailed the "dumping" of foreign products into the United States at lowered prices. He criticized "unfair trade barriers" against U.S. companies and said that "foreign companies are not only getting a head start, their advantages are getting larger."

The former vice president supports legislation to require that foreign companies use a certain percentage of U.S.-produced materials in their products sold in the United States. Such a requirement would particularly affect Japan, a heavy exporter of automobiles.

Mr. Mondale again challenged Mr. Reagan to six debates, saying one should focus on "getting back our country's competitive edge."

Mr. Mondale also continued to press the issue of an income-tax increase, saying that "whatever Mr. Reagan may tell you," taxes must be raised regardless of who wins the election.

Dayton Duncan, deputy press secretary, said that Mr. Mondale planned to visit broadcast stations occasionally, but not necessarily weekly. Sunday's message was aired on more than 100 stations, he said.

[The possibility that Mondale might consider a radical reform of the income-tax system was raised by his scheduled meeting Monday in North Oaks, Minnesota, with Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, authors of the Democratic version of a "flat tax." The AP reported.]

[Under their proposal, most deductions would be removed from the federal income tax system and tax rates cut substantially.]

He has endorsed the principles of Bradley-Gephardt — simplification, doing away with a lot of loopholes," said Mr. Mondale's spokesman, Mr. Duncan. "But he wants

to preserve progressivity" in tax rates, the spokesman said.]

Campaign Swing by Bush
Dale Russakoff of The Washington Post reported from Seattle:

Vice President George Bush, wading into the debate over taxes, said Sunday that President Reagan "will consider" measures other than income-tax increases to raise new federal revenues if he fails to reduce the deficit significantly through spending cuts.

Mr. Bush's remarks came as he kicked off the most extensive Republican campaign trip since the Democratic National Convention.

He planned a four-day swing aimed at shoring up reportedly shaky Republican support in Washington, Oregon and Missouri. He also planned to visit Colorado, Kansas and Idaho.

[Mr. Bush met Monday with Mr. Reagan to discuss campaign strategy. The AP reported from Santa Barbara, California.]

[Aides acknowledged that the visit was also intended to raise the political profile of the Republican ticket as Mr. Reagan continued a two-week vacation at his California ranch.]

While restating Mr. Reagan's vow not to raise personal income taxes, Mr. Bush acknowledged in Seattle that the administration was considering some revenue increases to attack the deficit.

Mr. Reagan has said he will try to pare the deficit through spending cuts and by relying on revenues generated by the rebounding economy, steps that Robert J. Dolc, a

Republican of Kansas who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has said would be inadequate.

Mr. Bush said if, under all those circumstances, Mr. Reagan cut "as much as he can and revenues don't add up and you're still in deficit, then he will consider revenue increases."

Mr. Bush refused to specify how the revenues would be raised, and he did not answer a reporter who asked whether the president's plan could include an increase in sales taxes.

The vice president earlier accused Mr. Mondale of displaying a lack of leadership in his handling of the Bert Lance affair.

Mr. Lance, a banker and chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party, stepped down last week as general chairman of Mr. Mondale's campaign after continued criticism from Democrats.

Mr. Bush's comments marked the first high-level Republican attempt to capitalize on the Lance issue. Mr. Bush said Mr. Mondale showed an "inability to say no to political pressure and special interests," first to reneging on his offer to make Mr. Lance chairman of the Democratic National Committee and then in accepting his resignation as general campaign chairman.

"So what does he have?" Mr. Bush asked. "He's stuck with the man he tried to fire," a reference to Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "and has fired the man he wanted in hire."

Visitors Overwhelming Parks in U.S.

Silence, Solitude Lost Amid Summer's Crowds and Cars

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In Yosemite National Park in California, trees will no longer grow in the compacted ground of a long-used campground.

In the back country of Wyoming's Yellowstone National Park, the increasing traffic has forced the grizzly bear into a shrinking area and threatened its future there.

On the cool plateau above Bryce Canyon in Utah this summer, cars circle in find a parking place, and people wait outside the park's dining room until their names are called over a loudspeaker.

Last year, the national parks in the United States counted 244 million visitors, most of them in June, July and August. The number has been growing by 3 percent a year for the past decade, with the exception of 1979 when there was a gas-line shortage.

The older parks of the system — Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Yosemite, Zion, Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah and Acadia — bear the brunt of the annual invasion.

The summertime crowds have taken a toll on meadows, forests and animals and on the parks' roads, trails and buildings. It is still possible to find solitude and silence in the back country of the great parks, but not often and not for long, acknowledged Russell E. Dickenson, director of the National Park Service.

"This is of concern to us," Mr. Dickenson said, "because part of visiting the parks is escaping the urban hassle."

To keep the problems of the outside world from encroaching on its land, the Park Service has kept people away from many sections of some national parks.

This policy has continued under the Reagan administration, although President Ronald Reagan, in a recent speech to an organization of campers, accused the Carter administration of being "a little arrogant" because it "seemed to believe that the American people should be kept away from their own lakes, rivers and parks."

The Park Service limits the number of visitors to the inner gorge of the Grand Canyon, the back country of Yosemite and other heavily used or environmentally sensitive areas by requiring permits. In Yellowstone, areas frequented by grizzly bears are closed off — not to protect the people but to give the animals room to roam.

One of the most crowded parks is Acadia in Maine where conditions were so bad that vacationers who lined up at 6 in the morning for a campsite had only a 50-50 chance of getting one. Park officials say the pressure lessened after Acadia, along with several other heavily used parks, began taking reservations through a computerized ticket service.

Despite the crowds, officials say that even the most popular parks have not reached the point where they have to turn people away at the gates. The Park Service "is not seeking to limit visitors but to control the way visitors use the parks," said Dennis P. Galvin, head of planning, design and construction for the service.

Often, the problem is not too many people but too many autos. Yosemite and Grand Canyon encourage visitors to leave their cars outside the entrance and ride buses provided by the park instead. The service is also trying to disperse traffic within the parks.

Officials are trying to persuade people to visit in the off-season and to travel to the lesser-known of the system's 48 parks, such as Big Bend in Texas, Wind Cave in South Dakota and North Cascades in Washington. This has been a "mixed success," Mr. Dickenson said.

Conservationists insist that sooner or later certain parks will have to set a limit on the number of visitors. Paul C. Pritchard, president of the National Parks and Conservation Association, a private group, said that some of the Park Service's methods of coping with the crowds only make matters worse.

Building roads to relieve congestion, for example, often breaks up the habitat of wildlife. The American people, he said, may have to be told that "if they want to be able to see and enjoy the parks, they may have to back off seeing a few of the parks in June, July and August."

But Mr. Dickenson of the Park Service balks at the idea. "I prefer not to think of a time," he said, "when we have to set theater-type limits on visitors, to shut the doors when the seats are full."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Worth of Hong Kong

France's Henry IV once offered a worldly reason for his conversion to Roman Catholicism: "Paris is worth a mass." Just as flexibly, China's Communist rulers have apparently concluded that a thriving and profitable Hong Kong is worth leaving it with British-style courts and Western-style freedoms. Though vital details are still unresolved, the bargain so far struck on Hong Kong's future does credit to British diplomacy and China's realism.

The two governments now agree that after Britain's 99-year lease on Hong Kong expires in 1997, the colony abutting the Communist mainland will be guaranteed a further half-century of capitalist existence. Although they would be living for the first time under the Red flag, the five million inhabitants are assured administrative autonomy, including full control over trade and economic policies, free travel and the British-designed legal system.

With that much settled, Britain's Parliament may get to consider the finished package by October. Three large matters are still to be settled: Who will control Hong Kong's profitable aviation rights? How will property be leased when the Crown ceases to be the principal landlord? And stickier still, what will be the citizenship rights of two million Hong Kong residents holding British passports?

A British passport once guaranteed permanent residence in Britain. But now colonialism and former colonialism, the majority nonwhite, may only visit Britain. Many in Hong Kong fitting that category have fled Communist rule once and may want to do so again. The best measure of Britain's trust in China's promises to Hong Kong would be a willingness to welcome those who have reason to hold doubts.

Beijing may find capitalism easier to tolerate than political pluralism. Hong Kong generates a third of China's foreign exchange, and opens a valuable window to Western markets. The colony was left alone even by Mao Zedong, though he scorned the treaty that created it as "unequal." Even with the future in doubt, Hong Kong has been booming, its exports and imports 50 percent and 30 percent greater than they were last year.

But free trade is one thing, free speech quite another. Hong Kong has been ruled by a British governor, but an elective system is soon to be established. Precisely how the colony would govern itself while also becoming part of China is yet to be defined. That small print needs scrutiny before Britain's skill and China's good faith in this anomalous but welcome agreement can be fully judged.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IBM and the Europeans

The European Community has abandoned its antitrust case against IBM with only modest concessions from the company. International Business Machines Corp. presents a genuine dilemma to conventional antitrust policy, in the United States as well as in Europe. It is a very big company, and dominant in its industry. It does not treat its competitors gently. But it is a highly productive source of a technology that all industrial countries consider crucial to their economies.

In the United States, the Justice Department carried on antitrust litigation against IBM for 13 years before finally giving it up in 1982. As it has worked out, the issue seems to have been resolved by the reorganization of the telephone system. The new American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is now free to go into the computer business, with the immense resources of the Bell Laboratories behind it. As computer and communications technologies increasingly overlap, there is a good prospect for the most useful kind of competition between two extremely strong companies.

But the 10 countries of the European Community have not. Each has its own government-operated phone system. And IBM has two-thirds of the West European market for large computers. Of the next six competitors, four are American; the two Europeans are Siemens AG and CII Honeywell-Bull, respectively West German and French. None of

them has so much as a tenth of European sales. The theory of the European Community is that the 10 countries together constitute an economic base large and rich enough to support companies matching the Americans in scale and technology. But the theory has not worked in the field of computers, among others. Because the Europeans know that the field is essential to industrial development, each of the larger countries' governments wants its own company under its own flag. The result is that none of them has been able to acquire the scale or momentum to challenge IBM.

As the antitrust case proceeded, the Europeans began to fear that if they pressed too hard, IBM would withdraw some of its production and perhaps delay the introduction of advanced products in their countries. IBM is an important employer in Western Europe. That is why the European Community has now suspended the case merely with a promise from IBM to open design information to its European competitors within four months of announcing a new product.

Nothing in this settlement will affect IBM's enormous share of the European market. That is the price that the West European governments are evidently willing to pay to maintain a fragmented market in which each of the major countries is willing to see its own computer company disappear.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Medal for Wall Street?

The U.S. financial markets seem to have been caught up in the Olympic spirit. Stock prices accelerated upward all of last week, and the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange set successive records on Thursday and Friday. It echoed the kind of thing going on in the swimming competition in Los Angeles. A gold medal for Wall Street?

The omens of the financial world will note that this remarkable week fell a few days short of the second anniversary of the great stock market boom which began on Friday, Aug. 13, 1982, and ran more or less steadily until late last year. In both cases, the immediate trigger was the Federal Reserve Board's midyear review.

In the summer of 1982, because Congress was passing a tax increase, the Federal Reserve was able to relax its very tight grip on the money supply. After watching interest rates drop sharply for six weeks, investors decided that the world really had changed and the stock market took off. This year, after carefully observing the aftermath of the Federal Reserve's July meeting and listening to its chairman, Paul Volcker, testify before Congress, investors have evidently decided that at least he does not intend to go out of his way to raise rates. That counts as good news, and once again the market is responding.

To the extent that these investors expect business profits to keep rising smartly over the coming year, they are probably right. But to the extent that they expect stable or falling interest rates, their assumptions are far more speculative. At a time of heavy borrowing throughout the economy, and increasing reliance on a flow of foreign money to sustain it, interest rates are going to be unpredictable. The chances are greater that they will rise in the year ahead than that they will fall.

The most striking thing about the enormous volume of stock being traded is the illustration of the power of the computer to transform the financial markets. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, some brokerage firms literally collapsed under the pressure of increased trading. They could not handle the paper fast enough. Today the numbers of shares routinely traded is six or seven times as high, and there is very little paper to handle. Tied together by phone lines, the computers now constitute a worldwide network of continuous trading. That is good for the markets, and probably good for the economy. But it permits very rapid movement of very large amounts of money. The result is the dramatic volatility that the markets demonstrated last week — volatility, this time, in the right direction.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Praise for a 'Flawed Genius'

The phrase "flawed genius" might well have been invented for Richard Burton. On the one hand, there was that unforgettable wit, gritty with the overtones of his native Welsh valleys and, in his final moments, a riveting presence on stage and screen which would reduce other performers to mere shadowy puppets. But

there can hardly be a newspaper reader in the Western world who is not aware of the other side of the coin. For like so many men of enormous talent — rarely in Burton wholly realized — he was dogged by irremediable weaknesses. That said, it would be an ungenerous heart which did not acknowledge that the world would have been duller without him.

—The Daily Mail (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Kitchener's Mediterranean Post
LONDON — Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener has accepted the position of High Commissioner and Field Marshal commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Lord Kitchener, the "Morning Leader" says, will first proceed to Japan to represent the King and the British army at the grand maneuvers next November. From there, at the requests of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, he will visit the Commonwealth and Dominion to inspect the troops and to advise as to the best way of giving effect to certain proposals for the development of their military forces. Afterwards Lord Kitchener will come home and take up his new command.

1934: Early Church Found in Rome
ROME — Papal archaeologists have uncovered under the Church of St. John Lateran the remains of the first Christian church in Rome and the first residence of the popes. The Lateran Cathedral still ranks as the mother church of Christendom. It is the traditional Episcopal See of the Pope as Bishop of Rome. The discoveries were made when repairs to the floors at the lowest level of the church, which contains numerous crypts, were under way. As workmen dug for new foundations, they struck a wall. Four-century masonry, which verified the original outline of the walls, was unearthed. Papal archaeologists had searched for years for the earlier church's foundations.

Syria's Economy Under Pressure

By Joyce R. Starr

DAMASCUS — "The great military pressures, the situation in Lebanon, particularly the Israeli invasion, have created great pressures on the Syrian economy," said Hiram Muteawalli, acting governor of the Central Bank of Syria. "Our problem now," he added, "is to have peace so that we can organize our economy. If not, we will have to go with the wishes of Moscow, the United States or even Beijing."

In a series of interviews, senior economic figures in the Syrian government returned frequently to the theme of peace and its relationship to Syria's economic future.

"We want to reduce our defense spending," said Kamal Sharaf, the minister of state for planning affairs. "I wish to emphasize my position that if we were not in confrontation with Israel, we would use this money for social expenditures."

"The more we feel the Israeli threat is reduced," he added, "the more we can allocate for the benefit of the Syrian citizen."

Defense spending comprises an amazing 56 percent of Syria's 1984 current account budget and 30 percent of the total government budget. Mr. Sharaf pointed out that defense costs have increased threefold since 1978, while Arab aid has decreased by the same proportion — to an expected \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion for 1984. Saudi Arabia is the only Arab country that has consistently honored the 1979 Baghdad commitment to help Syria in the ongoing confrontation with Israel.

Syrian officials also indicated that President Hafez al-Assad "wants to cut our material obligations in Lebanon, not only our military presence but our support for certain factions."

Sources close to Mr. Assad said that the 1982 confrontation with Israel cost more than \$1 billion, and that military spending in Lebanon still averages \$250,000 per day.

Smuggling of imports from Lebanon, initially tolerated and even encouraged as a channel for consumer goods, has become an additional burden for Syrian government coffers. The illegal trade has grown to absorb about 10 percent of legal revenues and created a public obsession for foreign goods that threatens local industries.

While still far from crisis proportions, strains on the economy are nonetheless widely, and worriedly, discussed here. Foreign exchange shortages have plagued Syria for years, but currency reserves are now at a low of about \$600 million. The 1984 inflation rate is expected to be 13 percent to 15 percent, about double last year's rate.

Syria's foreign debt is still relatively minor, \$2.3 billion, and government authorities claim it is owed entirely to foreign governments at concessional rates. But this does not account for Soviet military loans — \$2 billion since 1982 and \$12 billion to \$13 billion since 1973 — as yet repaid only in borrowed goods.

Imports were reduced in 1983, bringing the current account deficit in the balance of trade to \$509 million. But declining oil prices bode ill for crude oil exports, Syria's dominant source of foreign earnings, while the world recession has badly hurt other key exports such as cotton and textiles. "Our businessmen know what's happening to the American interest rate," said Mr. Muteawalli, the Central Bank official, "not just in the morning, but every two minutes."

But dry statistics only partially explain the readiness of government officials to talk about the diversion of military resources for social development. Although the Assad regime has finally achieved its long-coveted recognition as a major political power in the Arab world, the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party is increasingly aware that it cannot afford to ignore social promises made to its constituency.

Political oppression may be an effective substitute for genuine legitimacy in the short-run, but economic oppression — of the agrarian-based Alewites in particular, but also of the growing proportion of rural workers who have migrated to the cities — is more dangerous, and violates the ruling party's tenets.

"The deterioration," one Syrian businessman confided, "is now so obvious that the president himself is taking charge."

The socioeconomic pressures facing Mr. Assad are far from insignificant. Syria has the highest birthrate in the Arab world. Seventeen percent of the population is under the age of 4 and 41 percent is between 5 and 19. The literacy rate has been raised under the Assad regime — but to maintain it will be difficult with the current birthrate.

Per capita income in Syria is fairly low, about \$1,500, and many people hold several jobs.

The 1963 nationalization and the launching of many large but impractical industrial projects have also hurt the economy, diverting resources from the agricultural sector, drawing rural dwellers to the city, and inspiring a work ethic in which decision-makers "did what they wanted, because no one was going to ask how much money was being lost," as one Syrian said.

Typical of the stories going around — many of which may be apocryphal — is that of an expensively built paper factory that has sat for six years only partly operational "because it costs more to import the raw materials than to pay the employees to do nothing."

Yet President Assad is rarely blamed for these mistakes. Instead, the criticism is leveled mostly at his

advisers. But whether he can now redirect the economic ship of state on a stable and productive course is a leading question here.

Military parity with Israel and preparedness against "the ever-present Israeli threat" are no less imperative to the man on the street than they were 10 years ago, and have even been amplified by the Lebanon experience. But when senior officials mention the economic benefits of peace, they appear to be reflecting a subtle, but important, political turning point in the ongoing Syrian drama.

"Our president is a patient and determined man," said Mr. Sharaf, the planning minister. "Therefore, if we are forced to continue building our defenses against Israel, we are prepared to do so. But we would rather go in the opposite direction."



Hafez al-Assad

The writer is director of the Near East Program of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Hunger's Tangled Roots Require Concerted Attack

By Larry Minear

WASHINGTON — Tents, row upon row, kettles on open fires, people wrapped in blankets, stretchers awaiting Red Cross attention — but the scene is not a field of war. It is the Ethiopian town of Korem, where people are dying daily from hunger and related illnesses.

In Ethiopia's capital there were United Nations-sponsored discussions about the world's flagging commitment that by 1984 no child would go to bed hungry. But the statistics and reports do not prepare a visitor for the camp scene's starkness.

Nor is the agony in Korem made more bearable by the knowledge that governments, UN agencies and private relief groups are hurrying to relieve the suffering of the camp's 26,000 registrants and the 180,000 who walk for days to receive take-home rations every month.

The World Food Council's discussions in Addis Ababa illuminated the African food crisis-in-microcosm that the Korem camp represents. Review-

ing the 10-year effort launched in 1974 to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, the council's ministers found that the world provides food for a billion more people now than then, but the global food supply is still short by at least half a billion. Moreover, it is clear now that hunger is both a natural and a man-made phenomenon. As the council's report observed, "Human error or neglect creates it, human complacency perpetuates it."

The natural roots of hunger are evident in northern Ethiopia, an area that has been prone to drought for centuries. Man-made phenomena, however, complicate the current drought.

"In Korem," a government relief official explained, "people have used the land for centuries. Without rehabilitating the land, you can't expect sufficient food to be produced."

Population pressure, overgrazing and deforestation have taken their toll. The suffering reflects not only a dearth of natural resources but also a poverty of human resources.

Hunger in Ethiopia, as elsewhere in Africa, is also a product of civil unrest. Successionist stirrings complicate the difficulties of food production and distribution. The government is assisting refugees fleeing from neighboring countries while at the same time seeking to repatriate Ethiopians from outside its borders.

Of the world's 10 million refugees, half are in Africa — some reasonably self-sufficient but others dependent on governmental and private aid.

Ethiopia's ability to address its human agenda is seriously undercut by international economic factors largely beyond its control. Describing food shortages as "the more visible part of a deeper economic crisis," the World Food Council's ministers noted the devastating effect on African countries of "adverse external forces, including the global economic recession." Ethiopia's coffee and other export earnings are down; no commercial food imports are planned this year.

East-West tensions also take their toll. Ethiopia's Marxist government flouts its solidarity with the Soviet Union, which along with Cuba has provided military and technical assistance. But

Ethiopia's best food production is on individual plots rather than state farms, and peasant associations and the government get generally high marks for self-help development efforts.

Given the multiple causes of hunger, it is small wonder that governments have difficulty acting in concert to address the problem at its roots. Self-reliant national food strategies are more easily designed than implemented. It is easier to send, and receive, food aid than to tackle the paradox of structural food surpluses in many developed countries and structural food shortages elsewhere.

The U.S. response to the African food crisis has been uneven. As African governments address the urgent task of putting their economic houses in order, U.S. aid, which has risen substantially in recent years, places undue emphasis on the private sector and on security considerations.

Although multilateral organizations have acquitted themselves well during the decade, the current U.S. penchant for bilateralism is undercutting the important work in Africa and elsewhere of agencies such as the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank's Agricultural Development Association. In short, the United States is an increasingly fickle partner in the international food effort in Africa.

The situation in the camp at Korem, with its daily death toll now in the dozens, is the result of decades of neglect. The future holds more of the same unless the world acts on what it has learned since 1974, when, in a show of bravado, we gave ourselves a decade to end hunger.

The sight of a dying woman lying motionless, or a child covered with open sores, makes the visitor recoil with shock. The next reaction is to redouble efforts to accelerate the flow of emergency food and medicines. But the problem is larger than Korem. It also demands rekindled commitment by the international community to fashion a global food system that protects the well-being of all the world's people.

The writer heads the Office on Development Policy for Church World Service Lutheran World Relief in Washington. He attended the World Food Council meeting in Ethiopia in June and contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Ties of Velcro Do Not Bind, Nor Digits Slow Almighty Time

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — My young friend decided to teach her how to tie shoelaces. Her first and third birthdays, laces have become nearly extinct on shoes her size. They were done in by Velcro, the plastic self-fastener. The role that I had honed over years of teaching — left over right, under and pull — is also extinct.

Nothing in this settlement will affect IBM's enormous share of the European market. That is the price that the West European governments are evidently willing to pay to maintain a fragmented market in which each of the major countries is willing to see its own computer company disappear.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

My young friend does not need me to teach her to tell time anymore. Children do not tell time anymore. They are told it by the watches on their wrists. The big hands and little hands that I had decoded with my child, niece, cousin, and the children of friends, are being replaced inexorably with digits.

I don't rail against these artifacts of progress. I am a fan of Velcro, and absolutely neutral on the subject of digital numbers. But the non-needs of my 3-year-old friend have given me some odd thoughts about old ties and old times. I feel suddenly like a loyal and competent employee whose work has been mechanized. I am skilled with skills that are unnecessary.

I know there is something essentially modern in my dilemma of usefulness. Clocks and shoelaces are not major losses, but they are examples of what happens routinely in our culture. Technology changes so quickly, we hardly have a chance to teach our children what we know before it is irrelevant.

Once, crafts were handed down from one generation to another un-

Environment: Optimism Grows Among the 'Haves'

By Ann Crittenden

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago, meetings of environmentalists tended to be gloomy occasions, dominated by talk of "running out" of basic resources.

There is still plenty of concern, but a cautious optimism is creeping into the discussions. One barometer of change is the 1984 report on the global environment by Worldwatch Institute. Lester Brown, the institute's director, has been a leading Cassandra, warning of the steady depletion of fuel, topsoil and other resources. Now he sees a more mixed picture.

Indeed, high oil prices in recent years have shattered the link between economic growth and energy consumption, and proved that the pricing mechanism can stimulate more efficient use of scarce resources. Since 1974 growth in several developed countries has increased by as much as 20 percent, while energy consumption has remained stable.

Meanwhile, 12 countries had achieved zero population growth by 1983. All were in Europe, but other states, such as Singapore, China and Cuba, have made huge strides.

And supplies of non-fuel minerals are now expected to be more than adequate for expected demands.

Such gains must be measured against the lingering problems: toxic wastes, acid rain, destruction of forests. Moreover, much of the progress in halting environmental degradation has come in industrialized countries, while poor nations still struggle to reconcile the need to improve living standards with the need to preserve their environments.

An episode at a recent conference in Maryland of the World Resources Institute highlighted the discrepancy between many Western approaches and the realities of the developing

world. It involved a paper presented by Peter Rogers, a Harvard professor of environmental engineering.

His report concluded that there is no global shortage of fresh water and will not be until well into the 21st century. He acknowledged that severe shortages do exist in some areas, and he said conservation measures (such as pricing water to reflect its scarcity) might be one answer.

But the report also questioned whether the benefits of achieving the UN goal of clean drinking water for all people by 1990 would be worth the huge cost, since factors other than unsafe water also affect the health of people in the poorest nations.

Afterward, Mohamed T. el-Ashry, a staff member of World Resources originally from Egypt, pointed out that a pricing strategy would not get very far among Moslems, whose religion forbids charging for water.

And then Jacqueline Ki-Zerbo of Bourkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), spoke. "We need water," she said in a quietly emotional voice. "I see the women digging in the sand to grow a few vegetables, and I see the wells too dry to moisten the crops. And I don't hear you tell me how we are going to do it."

As it turned out, some participants suggested effective, practical ways the water problem could be attacked.

But when Western participants reverted to their technical discussion of "closed loop systems" and "realistic pricing," another Third World representative, in a whispered aside to a neighbor, had this comment: "Only the will of people can bring about change. There has to be the will."

The contributor, a writer, wrote the article from which this is excerpted for The Washington Post.

In Israel, The Right Message

By William Safire

JERUSALEM — Don't believe the guff you have been hearing from defeated doves in Israel and disappointed liberals in the United States about what they claim is the failure of Israel's voters to choose a direction for their country.

The Israelis seemed to have every incentive to reject the policies of the right: galloping inflation, dissension about the war in Lebanon, the retirement of Menachem Begin, and the exhortation of a media eager for the triumph of Labor's Shimon Peres.

Despite all these pressures, most Israelis refused — for the time being — to turn back to Labor. Instead, the voters sent the message to the politicians that the leadership offered by both major parties was unacceptable, and that the politicians should choose a government of all the parties to get the nation together.

Sources who predicted this unexpected outcome two months ago now tell me that the voters' refusal to give power to either side could not have been more timely. The rightist Likud had failed to bite the bullet on the economy and Jewish Labor had mirrored the mood of the country and of the armed forces after the war.

What was needed was precisely what happened: Israelis gave a kick in the teeth to the Old Order, to both the government and its opposition. Now a chastened Shimon Peres has met with the Likud's lame-duck leader, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Whether they will divide up offices and waste time wrangling until new elections, or use the respite to heed the people's voice, is unclear.

To the limping left, that Israeli voice is saying: Cut out the hand-wringing about a "Vietnam syndrome" after Lebanon; although most generals voted with Labor, the privates went 55 percent to 45 percent for the Likud. Stop negotiating with phantoms over the West Bank and start dealing with the rights of Arab Israelis. Stop blaming an erosion of Labor support on the new political clutch of Jews from Arab lands, and wake up to the hardening of Labor's political arteries. Eight of the Likud choices for the Knesset are under 40 years old, compared to one of the new Labor members.

To the rigid right, the voters are saying: Stop relying on your religious party connections to form a government and start reaching out for big-gest party status. Recognize that Israel's greater danger now is economic weakness, and that the Begin-Shamir government was too fearful of unemployment to deal with inflation, for which it deserved to be rejected.

To both parties, the voters' message should be clear: Use this time for economic austerity leading to recovery, and no one side will be blamed for the necessary pains such as austerity must entail. Beyond that, both parties must pick better candidates for the next campaign.

Personalities count. Mr. Peres tells me he plans to choose a government of wide shoulders, to bear a heavy burden. Obviously Yitzhak Rabin, the former prime minister who turned out to be Labor's most effective campaigner, will be important to such a "ministry of all talents."

In the Likud, behind Mr. Shamir stand Moshe Arens, David Levy, and Ariel Sharon. There is talk of the dreaded Mr. Sharon for the Finance Ministry, because his opponents hope he would dig his political grave while getting the tough job done. Another possibility for the role of Dr. Gloom is Ezer Weizman.

The game of musical chairs will get the attention here this week, but the underlying story is the politicians' grudging response to the voters' demand for a deep breath and a new start. Labor's leader has been forced to offer to share power with his strongest rival and the Likud cannot honorably refuse that offer. The splinter and religious parties will no longer wield inordinate power.

On the eve of Yom Kippur, the 25th anniversary of the destruction of the Temple, Mr. Peres and his political foes have been given the historic role of reconstructing Israel's stability. They will come together to share the unpopular, and will then step aside for a return to healthy partisanship.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

On the Horse-Killing

As one who is about to emigrate to Australia I read with horror the July 26 report "Plan to Shoot 300,000 Wild Horses Begins in Australia." Drawing Protest.

Why was the program never officially announced by the government of Queensland? Was it because the evidence that the horses might transmit disease to cattle proved inconclusive? Assuming the slaughter is necessary, did the government consider more effective and humane alternatives than shooting horses from helicopters?

Finally, does the Queensland government not distinguish between the horse and other targets of occasional "culling" such as kangaroos, deer and badgers?

DORINDA N. HANCOCK
London.

What About Reagan?

In response to Eve Randall's letter "The Reagan Difference" (June 13):

A few questions: What about the Russians' treatment of the Sakhalins? You made no mention of this though the entire civilized world is shocked by it. And what about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? It is going too far to claim that "Ronald Reagan makes a mockery out of the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a lessening of tensions."

KITTY CLOSE
Madrid.

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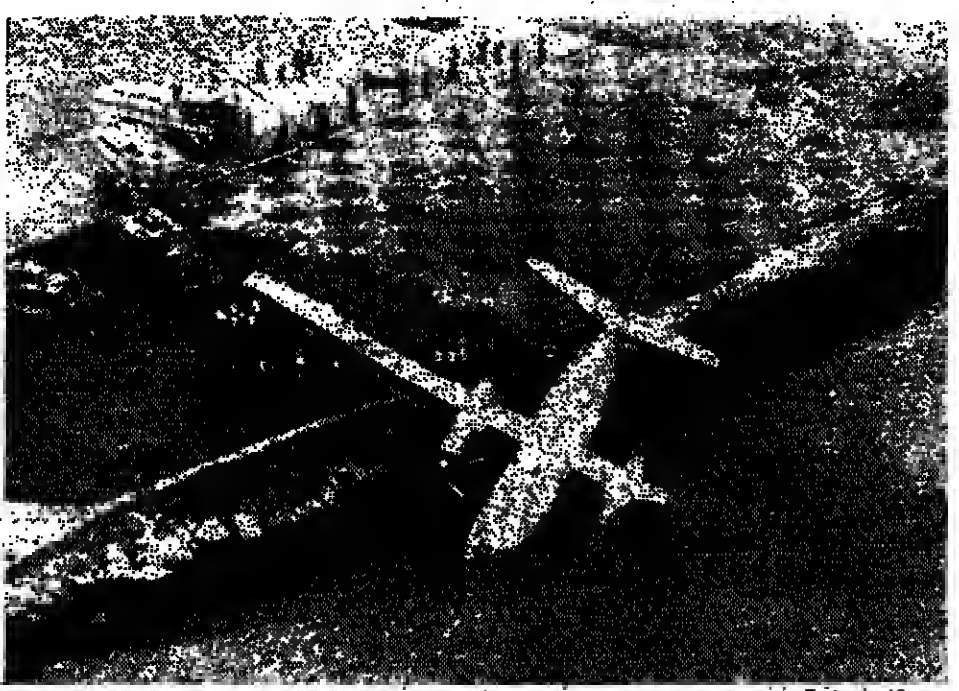
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سكرا من الامم



ON THE BRINK — Seven passengers were unhurt Saturday when a private airplane skidded off the runway at an airport in Rio de Janeiro and went into Guanabara Bay.

Poles, Catholic Church and the West Looking to Jaruzelski for Next Move

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — By promising to free all political prisoners, Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has removed a major irritant in relations with the West, the Roman Catholic Church and Polish society.

But he has not assured himself or his country peace on any of those fronts. As a one-shot gesture, the amnesty, declared July 21 and being gradually carried out now, caught the world's attention, gained widespread approval and brought some concessions last week from the United States, which lifted several long-standing economic sanctions.

But as with the aftermath of last year's stirring visit by Pope John Paul II, the question being asked now is whether the Jaruzelski government can and will capitalize on the positive, expectant mood prompted by the amnesty, or whether there will be another lapse to repression and political stalemate.

"We are not sure what the government's general intention was," said a lay adviser to the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. "If they thought they were simply closing the moral-law period and its consequences by freeing all the prisoners, they were making a grave, shortsighted political mistake. If, on the other hand, they were taking the first step toward a comprehensive political solution, particularly toward trade-union pluralism, then the amnesty was a very good move."

Similar reservations about General Jaruzelski's intentions lay behind President Ronald Reagan's measured response last week. Although the ban on landing rights for the Polish airline LOT and on scientific and cultural exchanges with Poland were removed, the more damaging sanctions — the freezing of new credits, the suspension of normal tariff concessions and the blocking of Polish mem-

bership in the International Monetary Fund — were left in place pending further liberalization. Contributing to the confusion about Polish intentions are the continuing conflicts between pragmatic and hard-line factions in the Polish leadership, which show little evidence of being reconciled. Those divisions were mirrored in the structure of the amnesty, which coupled a sweeping release of prisoners with a stern line toward the underground.

General Jaruzelski's rule can thus be expected to continue to have the muddle-through quality that has characterized it up to now. So far, the Polish leadership has given no indication it plans to change its basic ways of governing. A front-page editorial Saturday in the main Communist Party daily newspaper rejected appeals for a return to the political pluralism enjoyed during the 1980-81 Solidarity era.

The authorities have conceded Solidarity Leader Calls for Meeting

WARSAW — A Solidarity leader released from prison under the government's amnesty says activists of the outlawed labor federation should meet to discuss how to improve organizing efforts in factories.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who eluded the police last week to meet with another underground figure, Zbigniew Bujak, said in a telephone interview that it would be "very difficult" to plan the meeting because some prisoners have not been released and others were undergoing medical treatment.

"There won't be any earlier date than September, since one still has to talk to the people from factories and to activists in the regions," said Mr. Frasyniuk.

nothing. Rather, they have warned the released activists not to resume political activity and have insisted that underground members seeking amnesty must admit to wrongdoing first.

Union organizers who have been freed so far have quickly expressed determination to carry on a campaign for worker rights. They are already testing their room for maneuver, urging reunions of the old Solidarity leadership and confederating with underground activists under the noses of the police.

The government's posture for the moment seems a restrained one of assessing the speed at which the freed Solidarity leaders resume opposition activity and, most importantly, the speed at which the West moves to normalize relations.

The Reagan administration has shown it is in no hurry. This has disappointed and angered Polish officials, who hoped the scope of the amnesty would trigger the removal of all remaining sanctions. Normalization of U.S.-Polish relations looks to be months away.

Nor can General Jaruzelski now count on smooth relations with the Roman Catholic Church, with which he has been seeking an accommodation. The church has joined a chorus of Solidarity activists in saying that the amnesty is not worth much unless it is followed by the establishment of more credible institutions.

So what is the government to do? One ruling faction, which possibly includes General Jaruzelski, seems by various accounts to recognize that reducing the government's isolation will require long-term conciliatory measures. On the trade-union issue, the authorities have at least allowed those politically tame unions started in the wake of Solidarity's demise some leeway in battling enterprises and ministries on wage rates.

But other factions representing party, military and police apparatuses continue to resist moves that might again result in a loss of power.

Mrs. Gandhi Said to Blame U.S. in Unrest

Office of Indian Leader Says Press Reports Erred
By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has become embroiled in controversy over a statement attributed to her that a "Washington-based espionage agency" abetted civil unrest among separatist Sikhs in Punjab.

Mrs. Gandhi was quoted Monday in most Indian newspapers and by two national news agencies, including the state-owned Press Trust of India, as explicitly implicating the U.S. government in an attempt to destabilize India.

The allegation was said to have been included in a speech she made Sunday to policemen in the northern state of Himachal Pradesh.

While Mrs. Gandhi has often accused a "foreign hand" of causing sectarian unrest in India, her reported comment Sunday was the first in which she specifically accused the U.S. government of involvement in the Punjab violence.

At least 1,500 people were killed in June when the Indian Army assaulted Sikh temples held by militant separatists.

Mrs. Gandhi denied Monday that she had made specific reference to official U.S. involvement in Punjab. Her press secretary, Sharda Prasad, said that Mrs. Gandhi had been misquoted and that she had merely reiterated what she had often stated earlier, namely that separatist movements have their origin and support abroad.

However, the United News of India, which first reported the comment, said it stood by its account of her speech. The Hindustan Times said Mrs. Gandhi "stated categorically that an espionage agency in Washington was abetting some people to voice separatism in India."

The prime minister's denial was understood to have followed requests by the U.S. government for clarification.

Last month, publication of an Indian government white paper on the army's action in Punjab was delayed when, according to diplomatic sources, the United States informed New Delhi that attempts to link the U.S. government to the unrest would provoke a vehement protest.

The statement attributed to Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be linked to a front-page report Saturday in the Hindustan Times, whose Washington correspondent alleged that two leading Sikh separatists were on the payroll of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

Trials of 350 Sikhs

Three special, closed trials of 350 alleged Sikh extremists were due to begin Monday in Punjab, two weeks after the Indian government declared the northern state a "terrorist-affected area." The courts are operating in the towns of Patiala, Jalandhar and Ferozepur, Reuters, citing a dispatch of the Press Trust of India, reported from New Delhi.

U.S. Airports Troubled by Flight Delays

Government, Industry Officials Seeking to Stem Growing Passenger Unrest

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Kennedy International Airport one recent day, 63 planes were scheduled to arrive in the hour beginning at 3:45 P.M. But the most the airport could handle, even with clear weather, was 44.

In St. Louis, the schedule on a recent day showed 69 planes listed to take off in the rush hour from 6 to 7 P.M. The capacity, in good weather, is 44.

The government has no overall figures showing how often airlines schedule more flights than an airport can accommodate, but these and other examples from the Federal Aviation Administration indicate it is a widespread problem.

The overscheduling has contributed to a sharp rise in flight delays and prompted growing criticism from passengers, government officials and consumer groups.

Officials at several airlines acknowledged they scheduled more rush-hour flights than the system could handle, saying they were responding to competitive pressures. There are no government controls on how many flights may be put in the airline schedule.

"If we stay away from a 5 P.M. takeoff, others won't, and they'll gobble up the prime-time busi-

ness," said Jerry Cosley, a spokesman for Trans World Airlines.

Although other factors, such as bad weather and an increase in noncommercial flights, contribute to delays, overscheduling has generated criticism because it is viewed as something the industry can correct and because it is considered unfair to consumers.

"If they schedule 19 departures from Atlanta in two and a half minutes," said Representative Eliot H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, "it's safe to say it's not going to happen. If they have the airport capacity, fine. If not, it's misleading to tell someone he can take off from Atlanta at a certain time when the likelihood of its occurring is nil."

Mr. Levitas said the problem involved the issue of truth in advertising and the rights of the consumer. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. The panel has taken a leading role on safety and other aviation issues.

Limited measures to curtail overscheduling and help cut congestion are now being studied by the Federal Aviation Administration, and the industry appears

more willing to cooperate than it has in the past.

Alfred E. Kahn, the former Civil Aeronautics Board chairman who was the main force behind airline deregulation, said his free-market philosophy could be extended to cut flight delays.

"We should raise landing fees for planes in busy hours," Mr. Kahn said, and charge higher fares. The result, he contended, would be fewer flights at those hours and more flights in off-hours, when fares would be cheaper.

Airport congestion has been a periodic problem since at least the late 1960s. But the public frustration has been more acute in recent months because of the abrupt worsening of delays this year.

For the first six months of 1984, the number of delayed flights, defined as those taking off or landing 15 minutes late, was 73 percent higher than for the same period a year ago. The total number of flights was up about 10 percent. As of Thursday, about 230,000 of around four million flights had been delayed.

The FAA has not calculated which airports are most affected by overscheduling. But officials said the worst six probably are La Guardia and Kennedy in New York, O'Hare in Chicago, and the

main airports in Denver, Atlanta and St. Louis.

Air traffic experts said the delays are no worse than at the end of the 1960s. They said the big difference is that passengers think the delays are worse because they take place on the ground, at the departure airport, rather than circling near the plane's destination.

"Many passengers don't understand the philosophy of taking delays on the ground," said Frank Bombardieri, manager of the La Guardia control tower. "Psychologically it seems worse. But it's safer this way."

Modest hope for some relief from air traffic congestion was raised by a conference last month in which 20 government officials, mostly from the aviation agency, and 20 industry officials had three days of intensive sessions on the issue.

Proposals from the conference are being studied by the FAA and industry executives. Short-term improvements are expected from now to the end of the year. But experts warn that no panaceas are available and that immediate relief will be limited.

The FAA plan for dealing with the delays, including an improved approach to scheduling, is expected to be made public soon.

Growth of Military Power Stirs Concern in Peru

New York Times Service

LIMA — President Fernando Belaunde Terry's efforts to combat leftist guerrillas in the Andean highlands have raised questions in Peru about whether the government can defend itself against the rebels without destroying democracy.

In particular, there has been criticism of Mr. Belaunde's buildup of the military, which recently bought equipment unrelated to the campaign against the guerrillas.

Mr. Belaunde, who in 1980 became Peru's first elected civilian leader after 12 years of military rule, put the armed forces in control of the counterinsurgency campaign last month. It is now under way in 13 provinces.

The president said last week that he had made the move because violence by Shining Path, a leftist guerrilla group, had reached alarming proportions, and that the police were no longer able to cope with it.

Terrorist attacks by the guerril-

las and the responses by the army and the police have resulted in more than 500 deaths this year.

Mr. Belaunde denied reports that over the last two years, the army and the police had killed innocent civilians in their fight against the guerrillas, and that they had recently been taking fewer prisoners. The rebels also are reported to kill civilians frequently.

Some Peruvians who are concerned about human rights abuses have said the government should instead undertake a political offensive to win over the guerrillas and their supporters. The president said he has been forced to fight a military war because the rebels "are bandits and delinquents who use women and children and do not identify themselves."

One government official said that the armed forces had agreed to take full control of the counterinsurgency campaign only after Mr. Belaunde made "important budgetary concessions."

Close to one-third of Peru's national budget currently goes to military spending, which also accounts for more than one-third of Peru's foreign debt.

According to Manuel Ulloa, the president of the Peruvian Senate, the government has created a military establishment, including a fleet and air force that "is very disproportionate to our economic possibilities and real needs."

Mr. Belaunde defended the continuing purchases of military equipment, including fighter planes and tanks that are not required for the military's drive against the guerrillas.

"Military equipment becomes obsolete very quickly," he said. "The country that does not guarantee its defense is condemned to being invaded."

Mr. Belaunde, who was overthrown by the military in 1980 before ending his first term of office, is believed to feel he had little choice but to accede to the mili-

tary's demands for new equipment.

One Belaunde aide said the president's anguish stems, to a large extent, "from the fact that he feels caught between the military on the one hand and the terrorists on the other."

Mr. Belaunde, 71, who is now in his fifth and last year of office, has been plagued by an economic crisis described in Lima as the worst in Peru's modern history, and by the guerrilla movement.

As a result of heavy public spending, inflation rose to 125 percent last year while the foreign debt is now over \$12 billion.

Candidate Picked

Peru's ruling Popular Action party has chosen Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini as its candidate in presidential elections next April, a party spokesman said Monday. Reuters reported from Lima. The Popular Revolutionary American Alliance, with Alan Garcia, 35, as its presidential candidate, has been the favorite in recent opinion polls.

New U.S. Army Fatigues Meet Heated Opposition

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five years after the U.S. Army rushed to buy new combat garb intended to help hide a soldier's telltale heat emissions from enemy detection scopes, some of the uniforms are being replaced because of complaints that they are too hot and ill-fitting.

"We sometimes are our own worst enemies" on the uniform issue, General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, told a closed House subcommittee hearing last spring in testimony recently released.

"With all deference to my predecessor [General Edward C. Meyer], we rushed into the BDU," or battle dress uniform, said General Wickham, who became chief of staff last year. "If we had taken the BDU and put it on soldiers for a year and wrung out the problems with it... I think then we could have gone to manufacturing, and we might have had a better learning curve."

Instead, according to army officials, after a "very short test period" the army in 1979 agreed to buy 13.4 million sets of BDUs for \$422 million to replace the green fatigues worn by soldiers over the last generation.

The half-oyloo, half-cottoo BDUs have a "woodland pattern" of green, brown, black and tan camouflage dyes intended to suppress the wearer's infrared rays, which can be detected at night by an enemy with heat-sensing devices.

But as troops began wearing the BDU in 1980 and 1981, many found that the uniforms were uncomfortably hot, especially in warm climates, and caused them to perspire and potentially generate a

more prominent infrared "signature."

An army communiqué on the BDU last year noted that "responses from the field were universally unfavorable," and that "the uniform does not 'breathe' and retains heat."

The army announced in July that a new, all-cotton, "hot-weather BDU" would be issued beginning in October 1985.

UN Opens New Drive on Cyprus Issue

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, conferred with a Greek Cypriot representative Monday to begin a new personal initiative for the resumption of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the island.

Anda Cub Born Dead at Washington's Zoo

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Ling-Ling, a giant panda at the National Zoo, gave birth to a stillborn male cub on Sunday. Zoo officials said Monday that they have been unable to determine the cause of the cub's death. The 5-ounce (141-gram) cub was the result of a mating March 19 between Ling-Ling and the zoo's male panda, Hsing-Hsing. It was his second mating in nine years of trying. The first, last year, produced a male cub that died of a respiratory infection three hours after birth in July 1983.

"The secretary-general put forward some working points — no proposals, points for studying," said Andreas Mavromatis, the Greek Cypriot representative.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was scheduled to talk Tuesday with Necati Munir Ertekin, the Turkish Cypriot representative.

Talks between the two communities, which have been going on intermittently under UN auspices for the past 20 years, collapsed 15 months ago.

In earlier statements, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar made it clear that he did not expect a breakthrough in his current meetings. He said he was trying to arrange an agreement for full negotiations at a later date.

"The secretary-general's efforts don't end with this meeting here," said Mr. Mavromatis. "We will need a lot more time to return home and consider the matter."

The main obstacle to a resumption of the talks continues to be last November's unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots in the Turkish occupied part of Cyprus, Mr. Mavromatis said.

Moscow Reported Ready to Sell Top Fighters to India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — India has concluded a multimillion-dollar deal with the Soviet Union to purchase MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter jets that were only recently put into use in the Soviet Air Force, according to a government source.

The deal, reported Sunday, makes India the only nation to which the Soviet Union has sold MiG-29s, which can fly at more than twice the speed of sound. They have an all-weather capability and are highly maneuverable.

During the March visit to New Delhi of the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, India urged the Soviet Union to sell it an improved MiG series to counter the sophisticated F-16s sold to Pakistan by the United States.

Before returning to Moscow, Marshal Ustinov agreed to sell India sophisticated ships, fighters, missiles, army hardware and electronic surveillance systems on a priority basis.

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Pope Plans Stop in Spain

Reuters

MADRID — Pope John Paul II is expected to make a brief stop in Spain on Oct. 11 on his way to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. Roman Catholic Church sources said Monday. The pope made a 10-day tour of Spain in November 1982, the first papal visit to the nation.

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SPORTS

Royals Sweep Slumping Tigers, 5-4, 4-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Pat Sheridan keyed a four-run first inning with a two-run home run and Charlie Leibrandt pitched eight shutout innings here Sunday as the Kansas City Royals beat Detroit, 4-0, to sweep a doubleheader and the four-game weekend series.

The Royals won the opener, 5-4, when Dane Long doubled home two runs with a 3-2 tie.

The Tigers have dropped six of their last seven games and their 12½-game lead in the American League East is down to eight over

Whiteaker and Alan Trammell before Chet Lemon popped out. Qui-senberg's 29 saves him with Bruce Suter of St. Louis for the major-league lead.

The Royals took a 2-0 lead in the fourth. Ota doubled off Dave Rozema, went to third on long's grounder and scored on a single by Motley. Motley moved to second on Frank White's single, took third on Onix Concepcion forced White and scored on John Wathan's base hit. Kansas City made it 3-0 in the sixth on a home run by White, his 12th of the year; the next he had ever hit was in 1982 and again last year.

Trammell led off the home sixth with a walk off Mike Jones, went to second when third baseman Brett committed an error on Lance Parrish's grounder and scored on a single by Barbaro Garbey. Larry Herndon doubled to drive in Parrish and Garbey and tie the game.

Blue Jays 4, Orioles 3
 In Baltimore, Cliff Johnson set a major-league record by hitting his 19th career pinch-hit homer to give Toronto a 4-3 verdict and a sweep of its three-game series with the Orioles. Bating for Willie Aikens in the eighth, Johnson broke Jerry Lynch's record when he hit his 11th home run of the season, off Tippy Martinez, to snap a 3-3 tie.

Yankees 4, Indians 0
 In New York, Vic Mota hit his first major-league homer and Ray Fontenot and two relievers combined on a one-hit shutout as the Yankees won their eighth straight 4-0 over Cleveland. Fontenot (5-6) did not allow a hit until Brock Jacoby singled with one out in the sixth.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 2
 In Boston, Tony Armas hit his 30th home run of the year and Rich Gedman his 13th to lead the Red Sox past Texas, 4-2. In relief of Al Nipper (4-4), Mark Clark struck out the side in the ninth to record his fourth save.

White Sox 7, Milwaukee 0
 In Milwaukee, Greg Luzinski and Julio Cruz had two hits and two RBIs as Chicago's 7-0 pasting of the Brewers. Milwaukee has lost eight in a row; the White Sox have won six of their last seven.

Twins 4, Angels 2
 In Anaheim, California, Tom Brunansky's two-run third-inning homer — his third in as many games — propelled Minnesota past California, 4-2. The victory put the Twins in first place in the Western Division by a half-game over the Angels.

A's 5, Mariners 4
 In Oakland, California, Larry Sorensen and Bill Caudill combined on an eight-hitter and were aided by three home runs as the A's downed Seattle, 5-4, for a four-game series sweep. Carney Lansford, Mike Heath and Jim Essian homered for Oakland and Ken Phelps for the Mariners.

Mets 3, Pirates 1
 In the National League, in Pittsburgh, George Foster's 10th-inning single scored Wally Backman and Mookie Wilson as New York defeated the Pirates, 3-1, extending the team's respect winning and losing streaks to three games. Lee Lacy homered for Pittsburgh.

Cubs 4, Expos 3
 In Chicago, Keith Moreland hit a grand-slam homer in the third to power the Cubs to their eighth victory in nine games, 4-3, over Montreal. Winner Rick Reuschel (5-5) got relief help from Lee Smith, who notched his 24th save.

Giants 7, Braves 4
 In Atlanta, Jeff Leonard's grand-slam homer in ninth lifted San Francisco to a 7-4 victory over the Braves, making interim manager Danny Ozark's a successful debut. Winner Gary Lavelle (4-4) got help from Greg Minton, who earned his 12th save of the year. (UPI, AP)

Reds 2, Dodgers 1
 In Cincinnati, Cesar Cedeno scored all the way from second base on an 11th-inning infield grounder by Dave Van Gorder to make the Reds 2-1 winners over Los Angeles. Cedeno opened the inning with a single and moved to second on a sacrifice by Nick Easley. Skeeter Barnes was intentionally walked before Gorder grounded to shortstop Dave A. Ford, who flipped the ball to Steve Sax for the force out at second. Barnes slid in hard on the play and Sax hesitated before throwing the ball home. Cedeno, who never stopped running, scored standing up and second baseman Sax was charged with an error.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3
 In St. Louis, reliever Neil Allen walked in two runs, including a decisive tally in the eighth, to help Philadelphia to its 6-3 verdict over the Cardinals. Allen entered the game in the eighth with the score tied, 2-2, and issued two bases-loaded walks. Willie McGee hit a home run for St. Louis and Von Hayes connected for the Phils.

Padres 9, Astros 5
 In Houston, Kevin McReynolds drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a single and Steve Garvey hit a two-run home run to pace San Diego's 9-5 victory over the Astros. Andy Hawkins, in relief of starter Dave Dravecky, allowed only four hits in his six innings to raise his record to 6-4.

Braves 7, Braves 4
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Dan Quisenberry
 Saves in both games



Pat Sheridan
 Key hits in both games

East-Bloc Swimmers' Absence Key to U.S. Medal Dominance

By Frank Linsky
 New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When the Olympic swimming competition ended Saturday night, two conclusions were obvious.

First, the United States won far more gold medals and total medals than any other nation. And second, that domination would not have been the same had all the Soviet-bloc nations been here.

Had the East German and Soviet swimmers been present, the only difference in the men's competition might have been two fewer gold medals for the Americans. Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union probably would have won the 400-meter and 1,500-meter freestyles. As it was, U.S. men won 9 gold medals and 6 silvers in 15 events.

The women's outcome surely would have been different. The Americans won 12 gold medals (2 in a dead heat) and 7 silvers in 14 events, a numerical domination greater than that of the American men. But in this case, the numbers lie.

Had the East German women been here, they and not the Americans might have won all those gold medals.

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case. Calkins and Cohen would have faced more difficult battles.

One test of the quality of competition is the winning times. In that respect, the men fared well and the women did poorly.

In the men's competition, world records fell in 10 events and the Olympic record in all but one. The only Olympic record that survived was Salnikov's 1980 performance in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

In the women's competition, every world record survived and only five Olympic records fell.

Don Gambell, the U.S. head coach, is normally a placid man. But after the final race, when he was asked when Americans would catch up with the rest of the world in certain events, he became testy.

"Why don't you look at the events where we are doing well?" he said. "This was a strong United States team and it did well."

That much is true. It is also true that this team will never exist again because so many of its stars ended their swimming careers here.

Relatives include Rowdy Gaines, Steve Lundquist, Nancy Hogshead and Calkins.

All were members of the team that probably would have dominated the United States team but for the Soviet-bloc swimmers.

Among them, including relays, they won 11 gold medals and a silver.

In almost every case, the post-colleagues are saying goodbye to swimming.

Of the four U.S. men who swam on the team that broke the world record in the 400-meter medley relay, two (Gaines and Lundquist) are retiring and two (Rick Carey and Pablo Morales) will continue to swim.

Of the four who swam on the team that broke the world record in the 800-meter freestyle relay, two (Jeff Float and David Larson) will retire and two (Mike Heath and Bruce Hayes) will continue.

The stars of Olympic men's swimming were Michael Gross of West Germany and Alex Rammann of Canada.

Each won two gold medals and broke two world records. Gross also won two silvers, one in the 800-meter freestyle relay.

In that exciting race, although Gross swam the fastest relay leg over, Hayes held him off by four one-hundredths of a second — about 3 inches.

That U.S. relay team is reaping an unexpected reward. The four swimmers were Michael Gross, Steve Lundquist, Nancy Hogshead and Hayes.

When the invitation arrived, the four swimmers were delighted. Heath was also apprehensive.

"I don't have money for a plane ticket," he said.

"They're paying for the works," said Float. "You're in the big time now."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

second-place Toronto. It was only the second time this season that Detroit has lost four in a row.

Leibrandt (4-4) allowed five hits, walked two and struck out two before Dan Quisenberry pitched the final inning. Juan Berenguer (5-8), the only Detroit pitcher with a losing record, gave up eight hits — four in the first inning — while walking two and striking out eight.

Willie Wilson led off Kansas City's four-run first with a walk and Sheridan followed with his sixth home run of the season. George Brett singled, went to third on Jorge Orta's single and scored on long's grounder. Orta came home on Darryl Motley's single.

With the opener tied 3-3 in the ninth, Sheridan hit a one-out single off relief ace Willie Hernandez (6-1) and went to third on a two-out single by Orta. Long followed with a fly to deep left that fell just out of the reach of Ruppert Jones, who had been playing shallow.

Winner Bert Babin (6-8) worked two innings. Quisenberry also pitched the opener's ninth, allowing a run on a two-out walk to Darrell Evans and singles by Lou

Whitaker and Alan Trammell before Chet Lemon popped out. Qui-senberg's 29 saves him with Bruce Suter of St. Louis for the major-league lead.

The Royals took a 2-0 lead in the fourth. Ota doubled off Dave Rozema, went to third on long's grounder and scored on a single by Motley. Motley moved to second on Frank White's single, took third on Onix Concepcion forced White and scored on John Wathan's base hit. Kansas City made it 3-0 in the sixth on a home run by White, his 12th of the year; the next he had ever hit was in 1982 and again last year.

Trammell led off the home sixth with a walk off Mike Jones, went to second when third baseman Brett committed an error on Lance Parrish's grounder and scored on a single by Barbaro Garbey. Larry Herndon doubled to drive in Parrish and Garbey and tie the game.

Blue Jays 4, Orioles 3
 In Baltimore, Cliff Johnson set a major-league record by hitting his 19th career pinch-hit homer to give Toronto a 4-3 verdict and a sweep of its three-game series with the Orioles. Bating for Willie Aikens in the eighth, Johnson broke Jerry Lynch's record when he hit his 11th home run of the season, off Tippy Martinez, to snap a 3-3 tie.

Yankees 4, Indians 0
 In New York, Vic Mota hit his first major-league homer and Ray Fontenot and two relievers combined on a one-hit shutout as the Yankees won their eighth straight 4-0 over Cleveland. Fontenot (5-6) did not allow a hit until Brock Jacoby singled with one out in the sixth.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 2
 In Boston, Tony Armas hit his 30th home run of the year and Rich Gedman his 13th to lead the Red Sox past Texas, 4-2. In relief of Al Nipper (4-4), Mark Clark struck out the side in the ninth to record his fourth save.

White Sox 7, Milwaukee 0
 In Milwaukee, Greg Luzinski and Julio Cruz had two hits and two RBIs as Chicago's 7-0 pasting of the Brewers. Milwaukee has lost eight in a row; the White Sox have won six of their last seven.

Twins 4, Angels 2
 In Anaheim, California, Tom Brunansky's two-run third-inning homer — his third in as many games — propelled Minnesota past California, 4-2. The victory put the Twins in first place in the Western Division by a half-game over the Angels.

A's 5, Mariners 4
 In Oakland, California, Larry Sorensen and Bill Caudill combined on an eight-hitter and were aided by three home runs as the A's downed Seattle, 5-4, for a four-game series sweep. Carney Lansford, Mike Heath and Jim Essian homered for Oakland and Ken Phelps for the Mariners.

Mets 3, Pirates 1
 In the National League, in Pittsburgh, George Foster's 10th-inning single scored Wally Backman and Mookie Wilson as New York defeated the Pirates, 3-1, extending the team's respect winning and losing streaks to three games. Lee Lacy homered for Pittsburgh.

Cubs 4, Expos 3
 In Chicago, Keith Moreland hit a grand-slam homer in the third to power the Cubs to their eighth victory in nine games, 4-3, over Montreal. Winner Rick Reuschel (5-5) got relief help from Lee Smith, who notched his 24th save.

Giants 7, Braves 4
 In Atlanta, Jeff Leonard's grand-slam homer in ninth lifted San Francisco to a 7-4 victory over the Braves, making interim manager Danny Ozark's a successful debut. Winner Gary Lavelle (4-4) got help from Greg Minton, who earned his 12th save of the year. (UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City	88	31	.741
Seattle	80	39	.672
Los Angeles	77	42	.648
California	76	43	.639
Minnesota	75	44	.627
Chicago	74	45	.619
San Francisco	73	46	.613
San Diego	72	47	.604
Philadelphia	71	48	.596
Atlanta	70	49	.588
St. Louis	69	50	.579
Washington	68	51	.571
Colorado	67	52	.563
Arizona	66	53	.555
Los Angeles	65	54	.547
San Francisco	64	55	.539
San Diego	63	56	.531
Philadelphia	62	57	.523
Atlanta	61	58	.515
St. Louis	60	59	.507
Washington	59	60	.499
Colorado	58	61	.491
Arizona	57	62	.483
Los Angeles	56	63	.475
San Francisco	55	64	.467
San Diego	54	65	.459
Philadelphia	53	66	.451
Atlanta	52	67	.443
St. Louis	51	68	.435
Washington	50	69	.427
Colorado	49	70	.419
Arizona	48	71	.411
Los Angeles	47	72	.403
San Francisco	46	73	.395
San Diego	45	74	.387
Philadelphia	44	75	.379
Atlanta	43	76	.371
St. Louis	42	77	.363
Washington	41	78	.355
Colorado	40	79	.347
Arizona	39	80	.339
Los Angeles	38	81	.331
San Francisco	37	82	.323
San Diego	36	83	.315
Philadelphia	35	84	.307
Atlanta	34	85	.299
St. Louis	33	86	.291
Washington	32	87	.283
Colorado	31	88	.275
Arizona	30	89	.267
Los Angeles	29	90	.259
San Francisco	28	91	.251
San Diego	27	92	.243
Philadelphia	26	93	.235
Atlanta	25	94	.227
St. Louis	24	95	.219
Washington	23	96	.211
Colorado	22	97	.203
Arizona	21	98	.195
Los Angeles	20	99	.187
San Francisco	19	100	.179
San Diego	18	101	.171
Philadelphia	17	102	.163
Atlanta	16	103	.155
St. Louis	15	104	.147
Washington	14	105	.139
Colorado	13	106	.131
Arizona	12	107	.123
Los Angeles	11	108	.115
San Francisco	10	109	.107
San Diego	9	110	.100
Philadelphia	8	111	.092
Atlanta	7	112	.084
St. Louis	6	113	.076
Washington	5	114	.068
Colorado	4	115	.060
Arizona	3	116	.052
Los Angeles	2	117	.044
San Francisco	1	118	.036
San Diego	0	119	.028
Philadelphia	0	120	.020
Atlanta	0	121	.012
St. Louis	0	122	.004
Washington	0	123	.000
Colorado	0	124	.000
Arizona	0	125	.000
Los Angeles	0	126	.000
San Francisco	0	127	.000
San Diego	0	128	.000
Philadelphia	0	129	.000
Atlanta	0	130	.000
St. Louis	0	131	.000
Washington	0	132	.000
Colorado	0	133	.000
Arizona	0	134	.000
Los Angeles	0	135	.000
San Francisco	0	136	.000
San Diego	0	137	.000
Philadelphia	0	138	.000
Atlanta	0	139	.000
St. Louis	0	140	.000
Washington	0	141	.000
Colorado	0	142	.000
Arizona	0	143	.000
Los Angeles	0	144	.000
San Francisco	0	145	.000
San Diego	0	146	.000
Philadelphia	0	147	.000
Atlanta	0	148	.000
St. Louis	0	149	.000
Washington	0	150	.000
Colorado	0	151	.000
Arizona	0	152	.000
Los Angeles	0	153	.000
San Francisco	0	154	.000
San Diego	0	155	.000
Philadelphia	0	156	.000
Atlanta	0	157	.000
St. Louis	0	158	.000
Washington	0	159	.000
Colorado	0	160	.000
Arizona	0	161	.000
Los Angeles	0	162	.000
San Francisco	0	163	.000
San Diego	0	164	.000
Philadelphia	0	165	.000
Atlanta	0	166	.000
St. Louis	0	167	.000
Washington	0	168	.000
Colorado	0	169	.000
Arizona	0	170	.000
Los Angeles	0	171	.000
San Francisco	0	172	.000
San Diego	0	173	.000
Philadelphia	0	174	.000
Atlanta	0	175	.000
St. Louis	0	176	.000
Washington	0	177	.000
Colorado	0	178	.000
Arizona	0	179	.000
Los Angeles	0	180	.000
San Francisco	0	181	.000
San Diego	0	182	.000
Philadelphia	0	183	.000
Atlanta	0	184	.000
St. Louis	0	185	.000
Washington	0	186	.000
Colorado	0	187	.000
Arizona	0	188	.000
Los Angeles	0	189	.000
San Francisco	0	190	.000
San Diego	0	191	.000
Philadelphia	0	192	.000
Atlanta	0	193	.000
St. Louis	0	194	.000
Washington	0	195	.000
Colorado	0	196	.000
Arizona	0	197	.000
Los Angeles	0	198	.000
San Francisco	0	199	.000

SPORTS

Moses Wins, Extending Record; Ashford Takes 100

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—Sunday may have been the most emotional day yet for U.S. athletes competing at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

On a day when Edwin Moses, Evelyn Ashford and Joan Benoit won gold medals in track, U.S. swimmers and one boxer suffered devastating disappointments and gymnast Mary Lou Retton could not add individual gold medals to the gold she earned in Friday's all-around competition. Ecaterina Szabo of Romania gained a measure of revenge for her loss to Retton in the all-around with three gold medals in Sunday's individual competition.

Moses easily extended one of the most remarkable streaks in track history by winning his 90th consecutive 400-meter hurdles final and his second Olympic gold medal in the event, after first coming eight years ago in Montreal.

Immediately following the race, Moses said: "This will be the last time."

"This one was for my dad. He died in December, and I dedicated this race to him."

After his victory over teammate Danny Harris in a time of 47.75 seconds, Moses took a long victory lap around the Los Angeles Coliseum before pausing to hug his wife and his mother.

Ashford burst past the field in the final 20 meters of the women's 100-meter dash to win the gold in a time of 10.97, slightly slower than her world-record time but fast enough to break the Olympic mark of 11:00 set by Wilma Rudolph in 1960 and tied by Wyomia Tyus in 1968.

Benoit led almost the entire 26 miles 385 yards in the first woman's marathon in the Olympics and won the race easily over silver medalist Grete Waitz of Norway.

The track gold medals by Benoit and Ashford were the first by U.S. women since the Mexico City Games in 1968.

Canadian rowers made history of their own, being the first men from their country to ever win the Olympic eight oars with coxswain. Canada's victory was a bitter blow to the U.S. eight, which rallied from a boat length behind in the final 500 meters to come within less than a meter of the Canadians before ultimately losing by four-tenths of a second.

The silver medal did little to console the Americans who barely a

knowledge the crowd during the award ceremonies.

Also disappointed was 119-pound boxer Robert Shannon. The only member of the 1980 U.S. boxing team to make this year's team, Shannon was knocked out in the third round of his bout with Korean Sung Kil Moon. Shannon, who defeated three-time world champion Floyd Mayweather to make the team, was leading the fight when Moon knocked him out at 1:14 of the third.

Two other U.S. boxers, 139-pounder Jerry Page and Meldrick Taylor, boxing at 125 pounds, won unanimous decisions to advance to the quarterfinals.

The United States did win a gold medal in rowing. Lewis Bradley and Paul Enquist charging from behind in the final 100 meters to win the double sculls without coxswain.

The other highlight of the rowing was the third straight gold medal in single sculls won by Finland's Pertti Karppinen. As he had done in his victories at Montreal and Moscow, Karppinen, 31, closed with a rush to win the 2,000 meter race.

Two U.S. women's teams that have never won gold medals in their sport moved within one step of doing so.

The women's basketball team routed Canada, 92-61, to set up a gold-medal game Tuesday night against South Korea, a team it demolished last week.

Quite possible, if not as probable, is a gold medal for the women's volleyball team. The U.S. squad swept three games from Peru in Sunday night's semifinals to move into Tuesday's final, where it will face the Chinese Japan winner.

The United States defeated world champion China in a preliminary-round match last week.

Carl Lewis also moved toward another gold Sunday—his second—easily qualifying for the long jump final with a leap of 27 feet 2 1/2 inches (8.34 meters). The final was scheduled for Monday night.

The closest thing to a surprise during Sunday's track and field competition came when defending Olympic 800-meter champion Steve Ovett of Britain had to lunge across the finish line in his semifinal heat to make it into the finals.

Other U.S. medals Sunday went to gymnast Kathy Johnson (bronze, in the balance beam), the 100-kilometer cycling team

(bronze, in the team trial) and three rowing teams that won two silvers and a bronze.

Italy won the cycling gold, but the bronze gave U.S. cyclists a final total of nine medals, impressive considering U.S. cyclists had not won an Olympic medal since 1912.

The boycott by the Soviet Union and East Germany, two powers in Olympic cycling, had somewhat diminished the competition's quality.

In other gold medal performances, Nicu Vlad, a Romanian army officer, lifted Olympic records for the snatch, clean and jerk and total weight to capture the middle heavyweight (90-kilo) division; Yoshiyuki Matsushita of Japan defeated Jung-Oh Fwong of South Korea for judo's half-lightweight title; and Italy defeated

West Germany to win the men's medal already won, was lost. The International Olympic Committee stripped Swedish wrestler Thomas Johansson of the silver he won in the Greco-Roman super-heavyweight division after his drug test for steroids came up positive. Johansson had lost to American Jeff Blatnick, who overcame Hodgkin's disease to return to wrestling and win the gold medal. (W.P.A.)

Li Yuhua of China outlasted Kelly McCormick of the United States in a seesaw battle to become the top qualifier for Monday's finals in women's springboard diving. Li was the leader of 12 divers, scoring 517.92 points to 526.75 for McCormick.

Away from the competition, one

medal already won, was lost. The International Olympic Committee stripped Swedish wrestler Thomas Johansson of the silver he won in the Greco-Roman super-heavyweight division after his drug test for steroids came up positive. Johansson had lost to American Jeff Blatnick, who overcame Hodgkin's disease to return to wrestling and win the gold medal. (W.P.A.)

Winner Benoit Buoyed by Coliseum Crowd

By Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—They gave her the American flag and she picked up the pace. Joan Benoit is used to running alone and in silence. But on that victory lap around the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on Sunday morning she was embraced by the warm roar of a crowd gathered to see the winner of the first Olympic women's marathon—and her marathoner's heart quickened just a bit.

For 26 miles 385 yards, she looked straight ahead, hiding her emotions under a white painter's cap with an upturned brim.

Now, finally, she pulled her cap from her head and her emotions were there for everyone to see as she held the flag, and herself, out to them. The Coliseum and everyone in it were hers.

Not until Benoit approached the finish line for the second time did Grete Waitz, her Norwegian rival, emerge from the darkness of the tunnel leading into the Coliseum. It had been that way since the third mile; Benoit leading, Waitz trying to make up the distance between them. "We have an expression in Norway," said Waitz's husband, Jack. "The train had already left the station."

Benoit finished in 2 hours, 24 minutes and 52 seconds for the gold medal and the third-fastest women's timing ever. Waitz was clocked in 2:26:18 for the silver and Rosa Mota of Portugal took the bronze in 2:26:37.

As Benoit and Waitz embraced at midfield, Gabriela Andersen-Schiess staggered into the stadium. For 400 agonizing meters Schiess staggered, zig-zagging, toward the finish line, cramping and dragging her left leg in pain. Suddenly, the Coliseum belonged to her, as 75,000 people alternately pleaded

for her to finish or for her to be stopped.

The medical personnel ringing the track allowed her to continue, spurring anguished arguments about their moral responsibility. Schiess, a 39-year-old ski instructor who holds a dual Swiss-U.S. citizenship, collapsed in the arms of two medics after finishing 37th in 2:48:42. She was treated for heat exhaustion and dehydration and was released into the care of the Swiss team physician. She was not hospitalized.

"The one thing for me was to finish," she said. "I had gotten that far and I had worked so hard to be in the Olympics. I saw the finish line and I wanted to finish. . . I didn't want to collapse in the middle of the stretch."

Richard Greenspun, chief medical officer for athletes for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, called Schiess's performance "one of the most courageous things I've ever seen." He said, "There was no question of her health being in jeopardy."

Waitz called it "a tragedy," saying Schiess should have been stopped. "What her body went through the last three or four miles, it takes a long time to recover from," she said. "I don't think she realized where she was. I don't like to watch that. I felt so sorry for her."

Doug Clement, the physician for the Canadian team, said, "If it would have been a Canadian athlete, even in first place, good God, you shouldn't let that happen. There were tears in my eyes. It was the dilemma of all time. Do you tackle her and stop her or do you let her go and have blood on your hands?"

It was a graphic reminder of why it had taken so long for Olympic officials to allow women to run the marathon, one of the most grueling of events. The contrast between Schiess and Benoit was telling. "I don't know how to say this without sounding cocky," Benoit said, "but it was a very easy run for me today."

She said she never intended to run as fast as she did or to take the lead when she did. The first mile was achingly slow, 6:27, which would have been a 2:50 marathon pace. Benoit made her move shortly before the three-mile mark. "I picked it up expecting everyone to follow," she said.

They didn't. She was alone with the crowd that began lining the course at 7 A.M. "I thought to myself, 'This is the Olympic marathon, you're going to look like a showboat and then fall off the pace at the half,'" she said.

The pace was hardly explosive. She averaged 5:30 a mile over the distance with two 5:17s and a 5:14 thrown in on a downhill stretch toward the beach. Her time at 10 miles was 55:56, compared with her 51:38 when she set the world-best 2:22:43 at the 1983 Boston Marathon.

"I was afraid of the heat in the end," Waitz said. "So I didn't go out, I was afraid of dying."

But Waitz had another concern that she was reluctant to discuss. On Saturday she had developed a muscle spasm in her back, the result of a recurring injury that dates from her cross-country days. "I could move forward and sideways but I couldn't stretch," she said.

She received physical therapy treatment and went for a 40-minute walk with a seven-pound pack and two sweaters on at the advice of the Norwegian team physician.

"I don't like anyone to think I am using this as an excuse," she said. "I'm not."



Marathoner Benoit: The Coliseum and everyone in it were hers.

Racing Into History

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Soon after Edwin Moses breezed through his first qualifying heat in the Olympic 100-meter hurdles last Friday, he was asked if he ever thought about losing. "No," he said. "I haven't."

No reason he should. Even before he won his Olympic final Sunday night, Moses reigned as the most dominant runner in track history. He has now won 105 consecutive races in the 400-meter hurdles, including 90 finals. He had not lost since Aug. 26, 1977, in West Berlin when he finished behind Harald Schmid of West Germany, a year after having won the Olympic gold medal at Montreal.

When he was asked recently if he remembered how he felt when he lost that year nearly seven years ago, Moses replied, "No." Quietly, firmly.

In the majesty of what he has accomplished, 28-year-old Moses, who lives now in Laguna Hills, Calif., after having grown up in Dayton, Ohio, apparently not only doesn't think about losing, but also doesn't even remember what it was like to lose. In addition to his streak, he has set and reset the world record four times. With his time of 47.75 seconds Sunday night, he holds 18 of the 19 fastest times, having broken 48 seconds 28 times; only three others have done a total of five times.

By winning the final, Moses joined Paavo Nurmi, the Flying Finn of more than half a century ago, as the only Olympic runners to win the same event eight years apart.

Nurmi won the 10,000-meter run in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920 and won it again at Amsterdam in 1928; in between, in 1924 at Paris, another Finnish runner, Ville Ritala, won the 10,000 after having broken Nurmi's world record six weeks earlier. Because of his rival's record-breaking performance, Nurmi was ordered to run the 1,500 and the 5,000 by his country's Olympic officials. Peevish, he won both. But he did not run in the 10,000.

No runner has ever won the same event in three consecutive Olympics, but if it had not been for the U.S. boycott at Moscow in 1980, Moses almost certainly would have had the opportunity Sunday night to achieve that unprecedented triple.

Some athletes burst into the world's consciousness immediately, as Muhammad Ali did in boxing, as Carl Lewis is doing as an Olympic sprinter and long jumper. Others need more time. Moses was one of those who needed more time. Too much time.

Even as his streak mounted in its early years, Moses was virtually ignored, the public being either unwilling or unable to see the man who often competed with sunglasses to shield his sensitive eyes. But with the approach of the Olympics and with the memory of his having won his race despite an untied lace snapping on his left red shoe in the world championships at Helsinki

last year, he has emerged as one of the symbols of these Summer Games.

Hurdling has been an Olympic event since the resurrection of the modern games in 1896 at Athens, but Moses has projected it as never before. In the 400 meters, he skims over 10 hurdles, each 36 inches high, each 13 strides apart—at least for him. Other hurdlers require 15 strides, but with his long legs, the 6-foot-2-inch (1.87-meter) Moses is a born hurdler, the best the world has ever seen at 400 meters over those 10 hurdles.

His winning streak is believed to be a record for a runner in any one event.

Iolanda Balas, the Romanian high jumper, won in 140 consecutive meets. Parry O'Brien, now in the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame, had 116 consecutive victories in the shot put. But both competed in field events, in which a competitor has several opportunities to do his or her best that particular day.

As a hurdler, Moses doesn't get a second chance. Either he wins his race or he doesn't. And for nearly seven years, he has always won.

For his Olympic semifinal last Saturday, Moses appeared in his blue USA warmup suit, his body jiggling as he moved toward the No. 3 box identifying his lane. Soon he took off his blue jacket and dropped it into the little white shopping basket with his lane number on it. Several minutes earlier, eight girls had marched out onto the track, each carrying a basket with a lane number on it for each of the eight runners.

Around that same time, four yellow flatbed carts had hauled the 80 hurdles, 20 to a cart, around the track to be placed precisely by the officials in their yellow blazers, gray slacks, white sneakers and white straw hats with pink ribbons.

Moses, meanwhile, had taken off his blue jacket. Soon he was running easily up the track in his red USA shirt and waving a friendly hand to the spectators applauding him as he rounded the turn.

After his leisurely warmup, Moses returned to the starting area. By this time, the other runners were sitting on the boxes denoting their lanes, but Moses stretched out flat on his back, his head propped on a pillow formed by towels, his No. 924 on a piece of paper across his stomach. The others were sitting in the sun that was slanting behind the Coliseum's western rim. But by laying flat on his back below his box, Moses was completely in the shade. Cool.

Several minutes later, the voice of the public-address announcer could be heard saying, "400 meter hurdles—men."

Moses got up to go to work. Without appearing to be running hard, he won his semifinal easily in 48.51 seconds. He had qualified for the final, which he, like everybody else, assumed he would win for his Olympic gold medal.

Moses doesn't think about losing.

"Tonight was a special night for me," said the 18-year-old McNamara, whose mistakes on her floor exercise and balance beam routines in the all-around competition cost her a medal. "I didn't have my best competition in the all-around, but I kept my spirits up and knew I had to do well tonight. It's even more special knowing that I made myself special back."

Not only did she score a 10 and share a gold in her specialty, the uneven bars, but she also had a 10 and won the silver in floor exercise (because Szabo also scored a 10 and had a higher preliminary score, she won the gold).

There was a delay of about seven minutes before Szabo's floor routine, the final performance of the Olympics in gymnastics, because of a power outage that blacked out Pauley Pavilion. When power was restored, McNamara's 10 flashed on the scoreboard, and then Szabo went out and matched it with beautiful tumbling.

Szabo Recoups in Gymnastics Finale

By Lawrie Miffelin
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Mary Lou Retton had already made off with the big prize, but Sunday night Ecaterina Szabo won almost all the little ones.

The 17-year-old gymnast from Romania won the gold medals in all three of her events in the women's individual-apparatus finals that concluded the gymnastics competition of the 1984 Olympics. She won the floor exercise and the vault and shared first with a teammate, Simona Pauca, on the balance beam.

Szabo did not qualify for the finals on the uneven parallel bars, where Julianne McNamara of the United States shared the gold with Ma Yanhong of China as each won a 10 from the judges.

Retton, who Friday night won the gold medal that shines brighter than the others, the individual all-around championship, got no golds Sunday. But she gave a good all-around performance and won a silver and two bronzes.

In addition to her gold on the uneven parallel bars, McNamara won the silver in floor exercise behind Szabo, and Kathy Johnson earned the bronze on the balance beam, giving the United States a total of six medals.

Until Retton won the all-around title, no U.S. woman gymnast had ever won an individual Olympic medal. Aside from Linda Meilany's fourth-place finish on the balance beam in 1968, no American woman had even qualified for the individual apparatus finals.

"Winning the all-around title and being able to say 'I'm an Olympic champion' is the highest thing I ever dreamed of," said the 16-year-old Retton, the only woman from any country who qualified for all four event finals Sunday. She got her bronze medals on the uneven bars and in floor exercise and her silver for vaulting.

Romania had four golds and one bronze Sunday and China had the other medal, the gold Ma shared with McNamara.

"Tonight was a special night for me," said the 18-year-old McNamara, whose mistakes on her floor exercise and balance beam routines in the all-around competition cost her a medal. "I didn't have my best competition in the all-around, but I kept my spirits up and knew I had to do well tonight. It's even more special knowing that I made myself special back."

Not only did she score a 10 and share a gold in her specialty, the uneven bars, but she also had a 10 and won the silver in floor exercise (because Szabo also scored a 10 and had a higher preliminary score, she won the gold).

There was a delay of about seven minutes before Szabo's floor routine, the final performance of the Olympics in gymnastics, because of a power outage that blacked out Pauley Pavilion. When power was restored, McNamara's 10 flashed on the scoreboard, and then Szabo went out and matched it with beautiful tumbling.



Ecaterina Szabo winning her gold medal in the vaulting final.

Retton's tumbling had been even higher and more difficult, but she stepped off the mat briefly on one of her landings and was marked down to 9.85.

Individual-apparatus competition features the eight best performers in each individual event, based on an average of their compulsory and optional scores from the team competition. But no country may have more than two performers per event.

Retton and her coach, Bela Karolyi, complained after Sunday's competition that Szabo had broken the rules in the vaulting by not performing two vaults from two different categories, as required. They insisted she performed a movement called a Cuervo in tuck position and a Cuervo in pike position.

But Mike Jacki, executive director of the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, explained that Szabo listed two vaults with the judges, one a Cuervo and the other a Tsukahara, and that the difference between doing the twist portion of a Tsukahara and the twist portion of a Cuervo was a matter of timing.

"It's a subjective evaluation by the judges whether she performed it as a full-twisting Tsukahara or as a sort of an early twisting Cuervo,"

Jacki said. "The judges obviously felt it was acceptable."

Retton got a 10 on her second vault, a layout full Tsukahara, but she received only a 9.80 on her front one-and-a-half in pike position. As a result, she had to settle for the silver medal. Romanian Lavinia Agache edged Tracee Talavera of the United States by five one-thousandths of a point for the bronze.

Sunday's balance beam head judge, responsible for arbitrating disputes or adjusting scoring that she deems too far out of line, was the 1972 Olympic all-around gold medalist, Ludmila Turisheva of the Soviet Union.

But there was no dispute about the co-winners. Szabo, with a difficult routine performed almost impeccably, earned a 9.95, for a total score of 19.80. It was matched by her 14-year-old teammate, Pauca, whose 9.90 added with a 9.90 preliminary score gave her the same total.

The bronze went to the 24-year-old Johnson, who describes herself as the "graceful old lady" of the U.S. team. With a typically graceful performance, she joined McNamara and Retton as pioneering medalists among American women in individual competition.

With the Spirits High and Costs Low, Games' Private Gamble Is Paying Off

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—The Games of the XXIII Olympiad are only half over, but evidence is growing that private enterprise has succeeded in pulling off what only government has done before.

Not everything has gone perfectly. There is still time for bigger things to go wrong. But the prevailing view among many participants is that the gamble by Los Angeles to stage the first Olympics organized, financed and managed by what bureaucrats and economists call "the private sector"—business and others outside government—has already been won.

There is no way we won't have a surplus," says Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. The committee of business people agreed to stage and finance the Games in 1978 after local residents made it clear that they would block attempts to tax them for the Olympics.

There are other indications of success. Los Angeles is on an Olympic high. After years in which it was fashionable for Californians to scoff at the Games as a nuisance and a raid on the public treasury, a sense of euphoria is gripping much of the city.

Some of the high spirits have undoubtedly been generated by a sense of relief that Olympic-size traffic jams, congestion and other problems that had been forecast for years have so far failed to materialize.

Some of the euphoria is probably a reflection of the patriotic pride generated by the strong showing of U.S. athletes in the Games, their number of gold medals increased by the absence of competitors from 14 Soviet-bloc countries.

But there is also a sense of satisfaction that Los Angeles—by using existing facilities for most Olympic needs, by recruiting thousands of volunteers to cut labor costs and by raising more than \$350 million from corporate sources—has demonstrated that cities elsewhere can arrest the soaring costs of hosting Olympic Games.

One can argue that the Los Angeles Games are "commercialized." There is an official sponsor for this, an official sponsor for that. Companies feud and sue each other over which has the right to print the Olympic logo on their glassware and dolls.

But in an epoch when Madison Avenue's influence seems worldwide, with the exception of some Communist countries, the commercialization here does not seem all that intrusive. And it merely reflects the reality of the growing commercialization of sports in general as a result of the economic power of television.

More than 1 million people have already seen the Games in person; more than 2 billion are expected to watch them on television.

People may still revere the values of the Olympic amateurism of ancient Greece or Victorian England. But now, as much as anything else, the Olympic Games are a giant TV show.

The other day, Carl Lewis, the U.S. superstar, was asked at a news conference if he was troubled by statements by his manager that if he achieved his goal of winning four gold medals it would mean millions a year to him from commercial endorsements.

"I think ABC paid in the neighborhood of \$225 million for the Games, and corporations also paid a

lot," Lewis answered. "And I heard a rumor that there will be millions left over."

"I think what we're talking about is minuscule compared with that," he said.

According to Ueberroth, the cost of mounting the Olympics will total about \$497 million—"about 5 percent of what they spent in Moscow in 1980."

How did they pull it off with virtually no government help?

Besides \$225 million the committee is scheduled to receive from ABC for U.S. and Canadian broadcast rights (the final \$15 million payment is still in negotiation because of the Soviet-led boycott), it has taken in more than \$115 million in cash and other contributions from corporations and millions more for TV rights in other countries.

Ueberroth guards details about the LAOOC's finances like a professional cardplayer protects his hole card in a high-stakes stud poker game.

Publicly he says he expects a surplus of about \$15 million when the Games end Sunday. The money is to be used for subsidizing amateur sports activities.

But there are some informed observers, doing their own arithmetic, who have speculated that the surplus may end up a lot larger than that.

These same observers also question the committee's claims of a "tax-free" Olympics. Congress appropriated \$50 million for possible federal costs in the Games, and the police officials in several communities claim they are not being reimbursed adequately for their added costs of providing security.

But taxes from economic activity generated by the Olympics will probably offset much of that cost, and there seems little doubt that the 1984 Games, with the help of private business, will cost less to taxpayers than any Olympics in recent history.

In offering to conduct the Games with little government money, the organizers knew they would have access to publicly owned Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, site of the 1932 Games, the Rose Bowl in Pasadena and other facilities that would have cost hundreds of millions to build.

They also searched for miles around to find additional facilities that could be adapted for the Games. Another key to the organizers' success was their recruitment of about 50,000 volunteers, saving millions in wages.

"We've got bank presidents serving as ushers, women with huge diamonds on their fingers—650 volunteers," said Robert Caughran, manager of the water polo facility at Pepperdine University. "They want to be part of a great happening."

Volunteer Joyce Dietz agreed: "It's a once-in-a-lifetime thing for all of us."

There's a perception here that the Olympic Games will never be the same after Los Angeles.

Some have suggested that the most lasting contribution of the first Olympic Games managed by businessmen instead of bureaucrats may not be learning how to save money, but how to raise it. It took businessmen to realize how valuable television rights to the Olympics had become, pushing ABC to bid \$225 million for the rights (more than three times its bid for the Moscow Games) and beginning an escalation of rates for future Games.



Steve Ovett of Britain, determined to defend his 800-meter title, sprawled across the finish line in Sunday's semifinal. Struggling down the homestretch in fifth place, he lunged past Khalifa Omar of Sudan and into the final.

ARTS / LEISURE

A Robot Sings, Plays The Piano

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Not so long ago, robots were mostly found in factories, faceless machines with spindly arms that did the work of real people, twisting bolts on assembly lines and welding metal to metal.

But now Warner Leisure Inc., a subsidiary of Warner Communications, has installed a fully animated robot, a lounge singer, in a bar in a suburb of Atlanta.

"You remember World War II," says Kevin Brown, a manager of Gadgets Cafe, a lounge and restaurant that has become popular among local singles in Tucker, Georgia, an Atlanta suburb.

Over the past four years, there has been a proliferation of theme restaurants that incorporate the use of animated robot figures to entertain.

Still, he does have his fans. "One night we found \$15 in his tip jar," said Kevin Brown, a manager of Gadgets Cafe, a lounge and restaurant that has become popular among local singles in Tucker, Georgia, an Atlanta suburb.

Warner Leisure has become an aggressive player in that family



Sammy Sands, a robot, plays and sings in a lounge in a suburb of Atlanta.

market, too, and the company now operates eight restaurants — which also use the name Gadgets — in seven states. Each employs a whole cast of robotic figures, not only Sammy Sands but also Warner's famous cartoon characters, including Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck and Yosemite Sam.

The Georgia cafe, however, is the first place in which Sammy Sands has been installed as a solo act in what is basically an adults-only setting.

A spokesman for Warner Leisure said the concept will be expanded nationally. A second bar featuring Sammy Sands just opened in Tampa, Florida, and there are plans to open another in Houston later this summer.

At the Northlake Hilton Inn, down the street from Gadgets, Sammy's appearance on the night-life scene has not gone unnoticed.

The hotel's Oasis Lounge has live entertainment, recently a husband-and-wife team, Larry and Alice Trammell, billed as Larry T. and Alice.

"Sammy is just a glorified jukebox," says James Simons, the Hilton's food and beverage manager. "He can't mix with the audience the way Alice can."

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Recalling Era of Luxury Liners

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The remnants of an era are scattered. Statues that once adorned an ocean liner's elegant dining room have been found in a corner of a Long Island cemetery and near the pool of a Miami Beach hotel.

Murals that once greeted passengers in a grand entrance hall now hang in the lobby of a Manhattan office building.

In the years before World War II, passengers crossing the Atlantic had to travel by ship, and shipping lines competed fiercely for business with ever larger, more luxurious vessels.

Less than two decades after the war, however, the airplane ended the ocean liner's heyday. Public interest in the history of the ocean liner remained strong, but until recently there was no museum in the United States dedicated to preserving and chronicling the legacy of the great ships and the pageantry and public fascination that surrounded them.

Three years ago, an informal network of ship enthusiasts joined to create the Ocean Liner Museum in New York. Some had written books and given lectures about the liners, others simply were maritime history buffs, but all of them shared a common passion.

"The history of the ocean liner includes technological, social, romantic and cultural aspects, so its appeal is not surprising," said Walter Lord, a trustee of the museum and a writer whose works include "A Night to Remember," an account of the sinking of the Titanic.

"There are people fascinated by ocean liners who have never seen or been on one in their lives."

With little money and no home for their museum, the trustees, working out of a small office at the Seamen's Church Institute on State Street in lower Manhattan, have assembled a remarkable collection

of artifacts and memorabilia. Some of the pieces were souvenirs purchased during their voyages, but most were bought at auctions and antique shops or from people who had acquired objects without knowing their historical significance.

Assembling such a collection involves meticulous detective work, according to John Maxtone-Graham, a trustee of the museum and author of "The Only Way to Cross," a history of the trans-Atlantic liners.

Maxtone-Graham's home is filled with the prizes of painstaking searches, including pieces of paneling from the British liner Mauritania, engine-room control lights and a chrome cherrywood cigarette box from the Normandie and a Hermes scarf designed especially for passengers on the France.

The apartment of Stephen S. Lash, the president of the museum and a senior vice president at Christie's auction house, contains his collection of original steamship posters and models.

Attracting financial support for the museum has been difficult, Maxtone-Graham said. The trustees have had to rely on their personal donations and on tax-deductible contributions from more than 100 people who have joined as charter members.

But while raising money for the museum has not been easy, the hardest task has been finding it a

home. Next winter the museum will sponsor its first exhibition, at the New York Historical Society, and it is conducting an oral history project on the passengers and crew members who sailed on the liners. But "it's difficult to run a museum without walls or a roof," Maxtone-Graham said; the museum's collection remains dispersed among the trustees' homes and offices.

The rotunda of the old Custom House on Bowling Green, with its Reginald Marsh murals of liners entering the port of New York and its site at the foot of New York harbor, would be an "ideal location" for the museum, Lash said. The museum has joined with several other cultural and commercial groups to apply for space in the Beaux-Arts landmark, vacant since 1971, when the federal government completed renovations.

Other possible sites for the museum include the old Staten Island Ferry terminal near Battery Park, the museum on the aircraft carrier Intrepid and the city's new Convention Center, Lash said.

The trustees do insist on a site in New York City, for reasons both historical and sentimental.

"New York was the western terminus of the liners, and it is the city most associated with their triumphs as well as their decline," Maxtone-Graham said. "For many millions of people, whether immigrants or tourists, the port of the city of New York was the first thing



John Maxtone-Graham

they saw of the New World. This is where the museum has to be," Lord agreed. After all, he said, "Ocean liners are to New York what the Mississippi riverboat is to New Orleans."

A Rare Puccini Performed in Italy

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

MONTEPULCIANO, Italy — Studiously avoiding the term "festival," this lovely Tuscan town calls its annual program of plays, opera, concerts, and other events a *cantieri*, or workshop. But while it certainly has a serious, purposeful spirit, the workshop also has its festive aspect. For just about a month, from early July to early August, the streets are decked with flags, local wine growers offer visitors free samples of their renowned *vin nobile*, and the neighboring villages put on fairs featuring the gastronomic specialties of the area.

This year's workshop was dedicated to the theme of peace (a performance of Britten's "War Requiem" brought the musical activities to a close on Saturday); but the theme was broad enough to allow a wide range of offerings. One of the most interesting to the opera lover was a production of Giacomo Puccini's early "Edgar," perhaps the least performed of all this composer's stage work.

Originally heard at La Scala in 1889, Puccini's second opera was soon overshadowed by the masterpieces that made his fame; but "Edgar" — though the libretto is uncharacteristically grim and violent — already bears some of the Puccini trademarks, notably a constant, irrepressible doomfulness that, supported by happy, inventive orchestration, makes the piece a delight to hear.

The Montepulciano orchestra, an international group assembled for the occasion, played remarkably well. The string section, in particular, showed an admirable crispness of attack, with the mellow sound the score demands. Jan Latham-Koenig conducted with tactful sensitivity (though both his players and singers were occasionally too loud for the small Teatro Policiano). The outstanding member of the cast — and the only Italian — was the baritone Gianluigi Senici, who has not only a warm, lyrical voice but also clear enunciation. As Fidilia, Zsuzsanna Demes displayed an ample instrument, still only partially controlled. She delivered her two last-act arias feelingly, however, and deserved her applause. Raimundo Mettre, in the title role, did more shouting than singing; and Helmut Gardow, the Tigrana, sprawled vocally as well as physically, not helped by an absurd hairdo or by Lorenzo Mariani's staging. Raoul Farolfi's set, a Victorian Gothic structure of arches meant to look like cast iron, was handsome, but not always appropriate.

This rare hearing of "Edgar" not only proved the opera to be enjoyable, but also suggested that a renewed, scholarly interest in Puccini's music is spreading.

Further evidence is the Congress of Puccini Studies scheduled this month at Torre del Lago, where a festival will also present the composer's very first opera, "Le Villi."

Nancy Drew, Hardy Boys on the Move

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Stratemeyer Syndicate, the fiction factory that for 78 years has turned out the adventures of Tom Swift, Nancy Drew, the Hardy Boys and the Bobsey Twins, has been purchased by Simon & Schuster. Those series are thought to be the most popular children's books of all time, having sold hundreds of millions of copies in 18 languages. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

Simon & Schuster has already begun developing books of Nancy

Drew and the Hardy Boys, who were created in 1930 and 1927, respectively. It brought the three youthful detectives together for the first time two years ago in "Super Sleuths," and will soon publish the second collection of both Nancy Drew ghost stories and Hardy Boys ghost stories. It has also published a Hardy Boys survival handbook.

The books have evolved over the years. Nancy Drew's age, for example, was raised from 16 to 18 after World War II, and her roadster became a convertible in the 1950s and later a sports car. Frank and Joe Hardy had one year added to

their ages, so that they are now 18 and 17. They too drive sports cars.

In 1982, a Federal District Court ruled that Grosset & Dunlap, now part of G. P. Putnam's Sons, could continue publishing in hardcover the books that it had already published. That amounted to 36 Nancy Drew titles, 58 Hardy Boys titles and 72 titles of the Bobsey Twins.

Simon & Schuster may now publish all new stories in the series. Nancy Drew is now up to No. 75, the 81st and 82nd Hardy Boys titles are about to be published, and Simon & Schuster has published 11 new Bobsey Twins titles.

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market, too, and the company now operates eight restaurants — which also use the name Gadgets — in seven states. Each employs a whole cast of robotic figures, not only Sammy Sands but also Warner's famous cartoon characters, including Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck and Yosemite Sam.

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IBM, which climbed 11 1/4 last week, was strong most of the day in heavy trading. IBM introduced a new "expert system" program.

In the high-technology sector, Teledyne, Texas Instruments, Hewlett-Packard and Motorola were higher at one time.

Among the blue-chip issues in the spotlight at the outset were Allied Corp. (ex-dividend), Alcoa, General Electric, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Procter & Gamble and Union Carbide.

Pneumo Corp. (ex-dividend) surged in the early going. Pneumo said it was engaged in merger talks with an unidentified company.

West Co. attracted attention after announcing plans to buy back 200,000 of its own shares.

Loews Corp., which reported second-quarter operating earnings of \$2.11 a share against \$2.04 a year ago, was active. Loews dropped out of the bidding for Conrail after a disagreement with employees of the railroad unit.

Allegheny Corp. and Norfolk Southern were higher in the early going. Both are leading contenders to take over Conrail.

MCA Corp. headed lower after reporting second-quarter earnings of 42 cents a share against 78 cents a year ago.

Canadian Pacific, which reported second-quarter earnings of \$1.36 a share against 40 cents a year ago, was higher at the outset.

Carlsle Corp. gained ground after boosting its dividend payout to 25% cents a share from 24 cents.

[illegible][illegible]

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Corporate Profit Growth Slows

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Buoyant economic expansion continued to lift U.S. corporate profits in the second quarter, but the growth slowed from the vigorous level of recent quarters, partly because of intense competition and high interest rates.

Economists said the results confirmed initial estimates of better than 20 percent growth in profits, compared with the 40-percent increase in the first quarter.

According to a compilation by The New York Times of second-quarter earnings reports from 274 companies, 209 companies showed improved results, and 55 fared worse than last year.

The results from two companies showed no change and no comparison could be made for eight companies created by the breakup of the Bell telephone system.

For the third quarter, the economists are forecasting a further cooling of profits as the economy's expansion moderates from the 10.1-percent rate reported for the first quarter and 7.5-percent rate for the second quarter, as measured by the gross national product.

"It was a strong quarter, but the

theme running throughout was good growth in unit sales, with low pricing flexibility because of intense competition from both domestic and foreign companies," said Edward A. Yardeni, chief economist at Prudential Bache Securities Inc.

"This will probably get worse in the second half."

He cited deregulation and cheaper imports caused by the strong dollar as reasons for the increased competition, which, he said, is helping keep inflation in check.

Robert Orner, chief economist at the Commerce Department, contended that a truer measure of corporate health was operating income, which showed more robust expansion than after-tax earnings.

This indicates, he said, that "corporate cash flow has been very, very strong."

The automakers once again set the pace. General Motors Corp., Chrysler Corp., and Ford Motor Co. reported combined earnings of \$3.3 billion, a quarterly record.

Heavy demand, limits on imports, and a preference for larger cars helped the industry.

Many of the steelmakers finally went into the black, with the largest, U.S. Steel Corp., announcing a \$140-million profit after a loss last year.

Its steel division showed its best results since the third quarter of 1981.

However, keen competition from steel imports put downward pressure on prices and competition will remain tough this year, analysts said.

The refining and marketing operations of many oil companies were hurt by oversupply and a price slump.

Mobil Corp., Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), and Texaco Inc. all said that profits fell in the second quarter, with Texaco also hurt by the costs of its purchase of Getty Oil.

The basically strong economy was a boon to the chemical companies. Du Pont Co.'s profits rose 61.3 percent and Dow Chemical Co.'s earnings more than doubled.

Computer and electronics companies also maintained good earnings momentum, led by International Business Machines Corp. Its profits rose 21 percent in the second quarter.

Motorola Inc., Texas Instruments Inc., and Burroughs Corp. all showed increased profits.

Offer of Shares In Jaguar PLC Oversubscribed

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Jaguar PLC said Monday that the offer for sale of 177.9 million of its ordinary shares at 165 pence (\$2.18) each was 8.3 times oversubscribed.

The sale of nearly 100 percent of the luxury car maker, totaling £293 million, transfers ownership from BL PLC, the state-owned automaker, to private investors.

The number of applications was about in line with expectations. Though applicants thronged London's financial district last Friday, many of the applications came from investors requesting small numbers of shares.

Shareholders and employees of BL had preferential rights in the sale. Their applications will be satisfied in full, Jaguar said. The number of shares allotted to other applicants is to be determined on the basis of a sliding scale, based on how many were requested.

Acceptance letters are expected to be posted to successful applicants Thursday, and dealings in the shares are due to begin Friday, Jaguar advised investors not to deal in the shares before receiving letters of acceptance.

The company promised to return checks to unsuccessful applicants as soon as possible.

Hong Kong Falling Behind in High Technology

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's electronic sector is falling behind competitors in Asia's other "three dragons," Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, even though it is the British colony's fastest growing sector.

The most recent statistics show that in terms of exports, Hong Kong's electrical and electronic products are still booming.

During the first five months of this year, exports to the United States of office machines and automatic data-processing equipment were up 100 percent over the like period last year; exports to China of telecommunications and sound equipment was up by 120 percent, and exports to Britain of office machinery and automatic data-processing equipment was up by 730 percent.

However, industry leaders say sheer volume of exports is not enough.

"The value added to our products is declining at a steady rate, even though our total exports in dollar terms are increasing," said John Lo, managing director of Tek Devices, and a member of a committee of academics, businessmen and government officials studying Hong Kong's technological lag.

A report published two years ago by the Hong Kong productivity center said that lack of capital, technology, marketing capability and consumer recognition were long-term threats to the industry's health.

This month Hong Kong's Industrial Development Board will review recent recommendations from electronic manufacturers for solving these shortcomings.

Among proposals are the establishment of a technology development center to increase value-added potential and a computer-integrated manufacturing institute that would assist industrialists in using computer technology in design and production.

Local entrepreneurs would also like to see the formation of a venture-capital company to supply equity financing to companies moving into technologically intense fields.

Hong Kong traditionally concentrated on low-technology products like digital watches or cordless phones. Now that it wants to assemble high-tech products, it relies on components supplied from Taiwan or Japan.

In contrast, Singapore's economic development board has eased out low-wage, low-technology industries in favor of high-tech joint ventures with foreign companies paying higher wages.

Similarly, South Korea's Institute of Science and Technology and its spinoff, the Institute of Electronics Technology, have steered industry toward a goal of high-technology exports worth about \$2.5 billion for the first half of this decade.

Taiwan has been the most aggressive of the three in targeting technology, marketing specific product lines, like integrated circuits, for export.

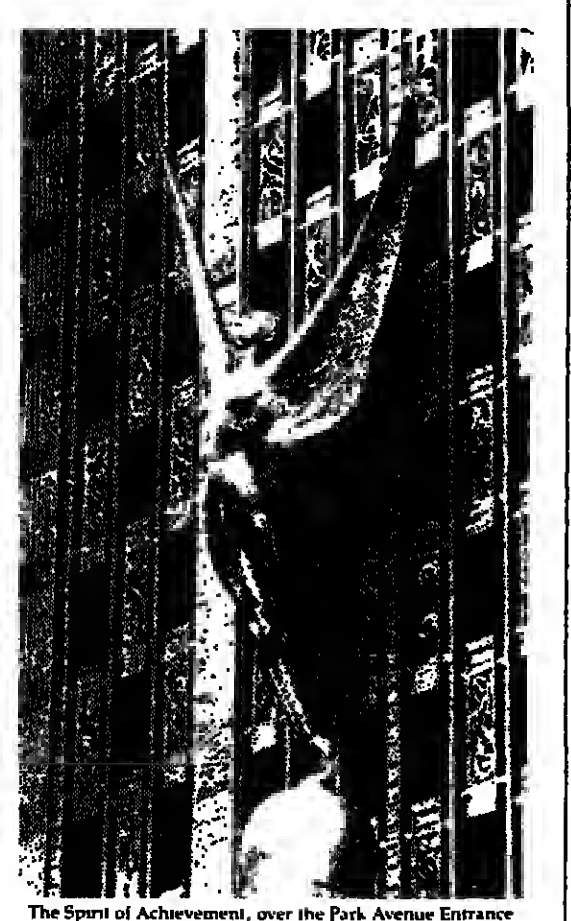
"I estimate Taiwan's research and development is seven years' ahead of Hong Kong," Mr. Lo said.

In Hong Kong, industries are expected to sink or swim without the kind of government subsidies offered in the other three countries.

Asked what he thought of government aid for such ventures, the financial secretary of Hong Kong, Sir John Bremridge, said, "I've never known of somebody with a good venture and the skills to carry it out unable to find the necessary backing."

Nevertheless, the Industrial Development Board, of which Sir John is chairman, will have to find an alternative to direct government financing. A suggestion of a levy on exports is not popular with most local manufacturers.

"We understand Sir John's feelings, but the consensus among electronics leaders is that the government should pay," Mr. Lo said.



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The Daily Source for International Investors.

West German Construction Industry Reports 7% Decline in New Orders

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

WIESBADEN, West Germany — After experiencing a surge in demand in the fall of 1983, the West German construction industry is facing a decline in new orders.

Between January and May of this year, new orders fell a real 7 percent overall compared with a year earlier, the Construction Builders Federation reported Monday. And in the home-building sector, new orders were down 22 percent in May.

In addition, the industry's costs outpaced prices in May, rising 3.3 percent compared with a 1.1-percent increase in prices. The federation warned that increasing costs could not be covered this year and forecast an erosion of profits.

Meanwhile, bankruptcies in the building industry increased 11 percent to 871 in the first five months of 1984 from last year.

However, a backlog of existing orders will increase construction figures for the year by 4 to 5 percent. But building in 1985 will be "stagnant" and may decrease in 1986, according to Heinrich Ladik, the federation's chief analyst.

Mr. Ladik blamed the lower demand on the government's decision to end tax incentives for construction companies and home buyers, in addition to concerns about the economic recovery and unemployment.

Gutfreund Named The Sole Chief of Phibro-Salomon

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John H. Gutfreund, who has served with David Tendler for nearly 11 months as co-chief executive of Phibro-Salomon Inc., has been named sole chief executive of the investment firm, it was announced Monday.

Mr. Gutfreund and Mr. Tendler will continue to serve as co-chairmen. Mr. Gutfreund will also be chairman and chief executive of the firm's investment banking subsidiary, Salomon Brothers Inc. Mr. Tendler will serve as chairman of the executive committee of Phibro-Salomon Inc. and chairman and chief executive of its commodities trading unit, Philipp Brothers Inc.

The two men said the shared leadership responsibility "has been an efficient arrangement during the initial stage" following the merger in October 1981 of the investment banking and commodities trading firms.

Mr. Tendler was initially sole chief executive of the merged firm. Mr. Gutfreund joined him as co-chief executive in September 1983.

"Now as Phibro-Salomon Inc. has moved into a new stage in extremely volatile world economic and market conditions, we have determined that we can provide the necessary leadership for the corporation through a single executive officer," they said.

COMPANY NOTES

Airbus Industrie said it sold two wide-bodied A-300-600 aircraft to President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahayan of the United Arab Emirates. The aircraft will be delivered in 1985, and the transaction, the price of which was not disclosed, brings to 355 the total sales of the A-300 range, the company said.

Allegheny Corp. and a group headed by a U.S. hotelier, J. Willard Marriott, are two candidates now being considered by the Reagan administration to buy Conrail, government sources said. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole is said to be pushing for a decision on a buyer, which will be sent to Congress for final approval, by the end of the week. The price is put at \$1.2 billion.

British Telecom announced that it has formally ceased to be a nationalized industry and had become a government-owned company operating under a state license. Dealers expect the government to float the company on the London Stock Exchange in November if market conditions are favorable. The government plans to sell a 51-percent stake in the company, but has lowered its target price of £4 billion (\$5.2 billion).

Brooks Fashion Stores Inc. said it has received a \$365-million takeover offer from a U.S. subsidiary of Dylex Ltd., Canada's largest fashion specialty retailer. The company said that under the offer, which has the support of Brooks' three con-

trolling shareholders and other members of Brooks' senior management, its public shareholders will receive \$32 a share in cash.

Control Data Corp. said its Arbitron Ratings Co. plans to buy a significant minority interest in Burke Marketing Services Inc. for an undisclosed sum. Control Data said it will also acquire an option to buy the entire company after five years, which would combine Arbitron Ratings and Burke Marketing into the second largest U.S. research firm.

Hospital Corp. of America said its wholly owned home health care affiliate, Transmed, has reached an agreement in principle to buy Johnson & Johnson Home Health Care Inc. The company said under terms of the agreement it would buy the assets of the Johnson & Johnson unit.

Isidoro Jimenez Harina Heavy Industries Ltd. said it has won an order for two bulk carriers from Lenos Maritime Co., an Anglo-Greek company, for delivery by August 1986. The Japanese concern declined to disclose the cost but industry sources said each ship will cost up to four billion yen (\$16.4 million).

ITT Continental Baking Co. was cleared of charges of illegal predatory or discriminatory prices and monopolizing the wholesale bread baking market in five U.S. regions. The Federal Trade Commission overturned a 1981 ruling and dismissed the charges.

Pneumo Corp. of the United States said it was involved in negotiations for its acquisition by another corporation. It said no assurance could be given that a definitive agreement to the proposed transaction will be reached.

Scientific Laboratories Inc. said it has signed an agreement for its CEA cancer test to be marketed by Warner-Lambert Co. in the United States, Canada and Japan.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations for the UNIT:						
(w)	daily	(w)	weekly; (b)	bi-monthly; (r)	regularly; (i)	irregularly.
ALMA MANAGEMENT						
(i)	Alma Total Retn. S.A.	\$134.12	(w)	Class B - U.S.	\$95.53	
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.						
(i)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Class C - Japan	\$77.35	
(i)	Growth Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
(i)	Stock Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
BANK OF AMERICA						
(i)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
(i)	Growth Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
(i)	Stock Fund	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
BANQUE INDOSUEZ						
(i)	Diversed Ind.	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
(i)	Ind. Europe	\$F 100.00	(w)	Bond Fund	\$F 100.00	
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Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 12,774,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 11,575,000
Prev. consolidated close 14,180.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Open	Close
23 1/4	14 1/4	AIG	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
18 1/4	14 1/4	ALL	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
23 1/4	14 1/4	AT&T	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Kaiser Steel Being Rebuilt

(Continued from Page 9)

able in what we wanted when we wanted it," he said. As owner of the plant, he expects to make deliveries within four weeks of order, compared with a minimum of three months for imports, he said.

"He ought to be very competitive," said Ralph F. Thompson, acting director of the iron and steel division of the Commerce Department.

Mr. Thompson added that Kaiser's finishing mill, including a continuous caster and basic oxygen furnace, were repeatedly upgraded by Kaiser.

Mr. Wilkinson echoed that view. He said California Steel would spend about \$10 million to get the mill ready to produce by October.

The plant, opened by Kaiser in 1943 to produce steel for war ships and still the only steel-producing site on the West Coast, was shuttered last December.

Kaiser was acquired by Joseph A. Frates, a Tulsa, Oklahoma, industrialist, for \$750 million last February. Kaiser recorded revenues of \$277 million in 1983, but it suffered a net loss of \$422.8 million, most of it tied to closing the Fontana mill.

The agreement with California Steel to take over the Fontana works is expected to be completed "not later than" Aug. 17, according to a Kaiser spokesman, Joseph Clark.

"The large presence of imported steel in California kept prices artificially low," he said. But imports were not the only reason Kaiser wanted to get out of steel. Another was its inability to get wage concessions from the steel union, he said.

"Our labor costs were higher than the rest of the industry," he said. Low-cost semiskilled steel imports and Kawasaki's fabricating processes will help reduce production costs at Fontana, but the main reason California Steel's overall costs will be markedly lower than Kaiser's is that it plans to use union labor, according to Mr. Thompson of the Commerce Department.

Libya Reportedly to Pay New Markets Debts to Italy With Oil Come of Age

(Continued from Page 9)

NICOSIA — Libya is to repay its estimated \$568-million debt to Italy with crude oil, the Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative oil publication, reported Monday.

It said that Libya and Italy reached the accord last week during a two-day visit to Tripoli by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy.

The agreement provides for delivery of the crude, which will be handled by Italy's Agip oil company, over several months, it said.

The debts are owed to Italian companies operating in Libya.

Italy also would receive a substantial discount off the tax-paid cost on equity crude offered to other equity holders in Libya, the publication said.

In January 1982 the two countries signed a comprehensive agreement covering debt settlement,

purchases of Libyan crude oil by Italian companies, investments by ENI-AGIP in Libya's oil development program, increased trade between the two countries, and negotiations to regulate the conditions of Italians working in Libya.

U.K. Field Output Lower

Oil output from the British North Sea Brent field, operated by a Shell/Eso partnership, will average 345,000 barrels a day in the third quarter, compared with 437,000 in the first half, a Shell U.K. Ltd spokesman said Monday, Reuters reported from London.

He said that the drop was the result of platform-maintenance work and that production will be back to first half levels in the fourth quarter.

The Brent Bravo platform was put out of action in June by a serious fire. Maintenance is also being carried out on other Brent area installations.

(Continued from Page 9)

halted the stock market's 16-month advance, and June 30, the mutual fund industry increased its cash reserves in \$12 billion, its highest level in five years, from roughly \$9 billion. As a percent of total assets of the funds, the rise was to 10.5 percent from 7.5 percent.

Pension funds, whose assets exceed \$650 billion, held five times the assets of the mutual funds and they increased their cash reserves in this period in 11 percent from 8 percent.

What was most remarkable last week, Mr. Kipnis said on Sunday, was that the index futures and most options markets were able to handle the huge volumes from buyers and sellers so easily.

"Many 'quick-study' portfolio managers took advantage of the early opening time of the Major Market Index futures market on the Chicago Board of Trade to get bargains last Friday and earlier in the week," Mr. Kipnis noted.

That futures market opened at 9:45 A.M. local time, or 15 minutes before the New York Stock Exchange.

"From the time the index markets opened a few years ago, most institutional portfolio managers had been skeptical, to say the least, about the index markets," Mr. Kipnis said.

"But the events of last week and, perhaps more important, the ease with which they were able to preposition themselves for the buying binge before then, made believers out of a lot of them."

More Foreign Firms Set Up in Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 9)

HONG KONG — The number of foreign businesses with establishments in Hong Kong totaled 1,954 at the end of June, up 10.6 percent from 1,767 a year earlier, the government reported Monday.

A total of 119 new companies were registered in the first half of 1984 and 37 were deleted from the register in the same period.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain	United States	Lowes
1st Half 1984	1st Half 1984	1st Half 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1st Half 1983	1st Half 1983	1st Half 1983
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
1st Half 1982	1st Half 1982	1st Half 1982
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share

1983 half net includes \$33 million from income attributed to prior years.

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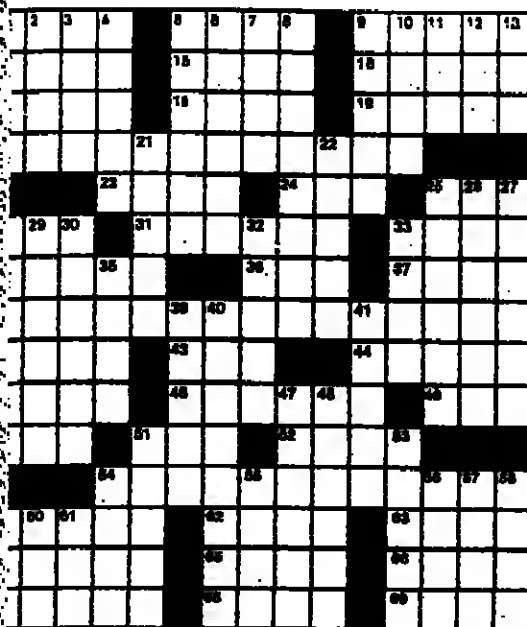
1840 half net includes \$33 million from income attributed to prior years.

1839 half net includes \$33 million from income attributed to prior years.

1838 half net includes \$33 million from income attributed to prior years.

1837 half net includes \$33 million from income attributed to prior years.

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ACROSS

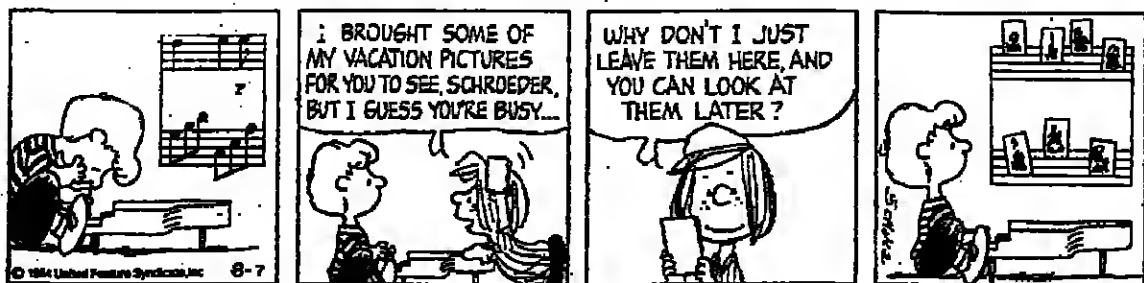
1 Flock's last word
2 Stylish
3 Grind harshly
4 Garden
5 Swinger
6 Actress Shaw
7 High respect
8 British composer
9 18th century
10 The same
11 L.A.
12 Modify
13 Jean Arthur, née—
14 Surfeit
15 "Coming Tower" auth.
16 One of a Latin trio
17 More, to Mameo
18 Carset-factory group
19 Theatrical failure
20 Funan
21 Old card game
22 Swiss river
23 Bob Dylan, né—
24 Portent
25 C. to Cato
26 Revolted
27 Chalcedony
28 Wobble
29 Russian state
30 Abbr.

DOWN

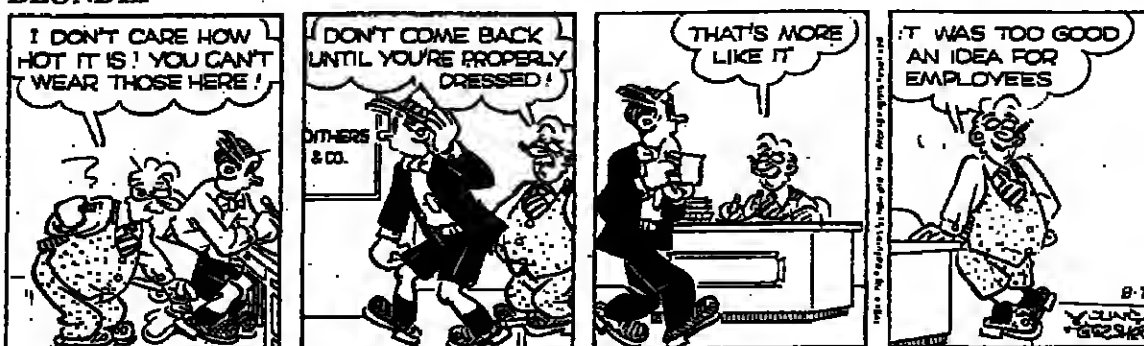
21 Dows
22 Cottonwoods
23 Quagmire
24 Key, sometimes
25 Scots
26 Glim
27 Cavalry weapons
28 Poet who inspired "Cats"
29 Marilyn
30 Klinger
31 Portrayer
32 Give, for a time
33 Giant
34 Fatal
35 An—the ground
36 Sutor in Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri"
37 Do not rush in dressing
38 Speechify
39 Biographer
40 Edwards
41 Where dogs once barked
42 Kind of party
43 Lamb who had a Mary
44 Item for a chandelier
45 Cries of surprise
46 Real parcel
47 Miners dig this

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PEANITS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



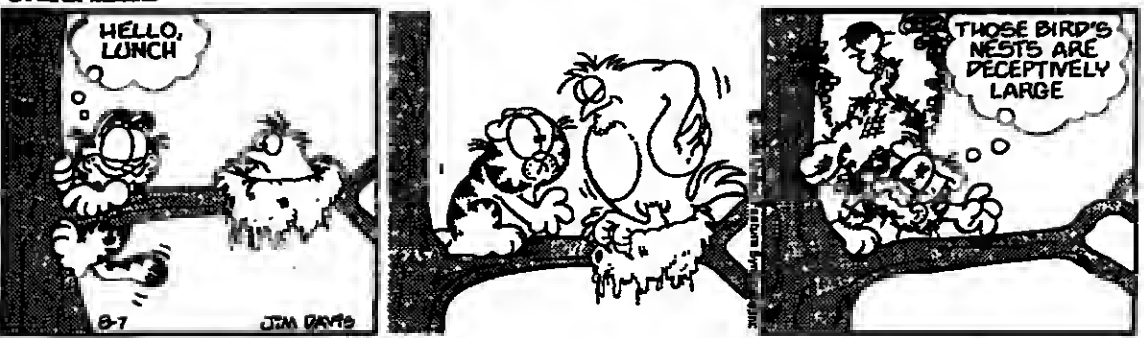
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REX MORGAN



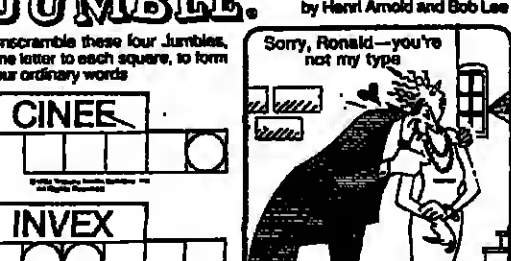
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

HOW THE VAMPIRE LOVED,

How arrange the colored letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles LIAC GIANT TAWDRY NUANCE

Answer What they were doing on that televised ballet—DANCING ON AIR.

WEATHER

URDPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA		EAST		CANADA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Alaska	50 30	Beijing	28 18	Algiers	31 21	Buenos Aires	22 12	Chicago	18 44	Alaska	50 30	Calgary	22 12
Canada	50 30	Hong Kong	31 21	Cairo	33 23	Mexico City	22 12	Denver	30 38	Canada	50 30	Edmonton	22 12
USA	50 30	New Delhi	33 23	Cape Town	33 23	Montreal	22 12	Houston	31 36	USA	50 30	Halifax	22 12
Alaska	50 30	Tokyo	33 23	London	33 23	Ottawa	22 12	Los Angeles	29 34	Alaska	50 30	Moncton	22 12
Canada	50 30	Shanghai	33 23	Manila	33 23	Quebec	22 12	Phoenix	31 36	Canada	50 30	Shawmut	22 12
USA	50 30	Seoul	33 23	Yokohama	33 23	Regina	22 12	Portland	31 36	USA	50 30	St. John's	22 12
Alaska	50 30	Osaka	33 23	Stockholm	33 23	Saskatoon	22 12	San Francisco	29 34	Alaska	50 30	St. John's	22 12
Canada	50 30	Kobe	33 23	Oslo	33 23	Winnipeg	22 12	Seattle	29 34	Canada	50 30	St. John's	22 12
USA	50 30	London	33 23	Stockholm	33 23	Calgary	22 12	Portland	29 34	USA	50 30	St. John's	22 12
Alaska	50 30	Paris	33 23	Oslo	33 23	Edmonton	22 12	San Jose	29 34	Alaska	50 30	St. John's	22 12
Canada	50 30	Rome	33 23	Stockholm	33 23	Halifax	22 12	Las Vegas	29 34	Canada	50 30	St. John's	22 12
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